Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866. NUMBER 260.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. GRANT.

ALL DISLOYAL SOUTHERN PAPERS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

The Diplomatic Corps Indignant at Mr. Bancroft's Oration.

SPEECH DAY IN THE HOUSE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Another Austrian Corps Forming for Mexico.

Chilian Privateers off the Coast of Spain.

THE PERUVIAN RAM RELEASED.

THE NASHVILLE LEGISLATURE.

An Exciting Scene—Assault Upon A Member by the Speaker.

A DARING ROBBERY IN ST. LOUIS.

An Express Messenger Garroted and Robbed of $40,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order by Gen. Grant—Disloyal Southern Papers to be Suppressed—Comptroller's Decision—Paymasters Mustered Out—Gen. Grant's Indorsement on Pollard's Petition—Land Grants to Missouri and Arkansas.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The following circular letter was addressed to-day by Gen. Grant to the several Department Commanders:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1866.

"You will please send to these Headquarters, as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your Department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to suppression, which will be done from these Headquarters.

"By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

(Signed) "T. L. BOWERS,

"Assistant Adjutant General."

The Second Comptroller has decided that the first section of the act of March 3, 1865, is not retroactive, and that line officers are not entitled to any increased compensation for hire of servants prior to that date.

[illegible]

Appointments—Disbursements—National Bank Issues—Bounty Lands to Thirty-day Men—The Situation in North Carolina.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

[illegible]

Remonstrance of the Colored Delegation in Washington Against the Constitutional Amendment Relative to the Basis of Representation.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The following is a copy of the memorial of the delegation representing the colored people of the several States, remonstrating against the passage of the bill now before the Senate, proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to the basis of representation:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

[illegible]

Rebel Uniforms—Contradiction—Diplomats Indignant—Receipts of Taxes—The Philadelphia Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—[illegible]

The Diplomatic Corps are indignant over Mr. Bancroft's oration, especially the Austrian and British ministers. [illegible]

Issue of National Currency—Order from the War Department—Lee Before the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—[illegible]

The Removal of the Commissioner of Agriculture Asked for—Postal Service in Texas—The Report About Captain Horace James.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—[illegible]

FROM MEMPHIS.

Arrivals and Departures—The Weather—Condition of the Arkansas—About Alabama.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.

[illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.

[illegible]

Billiard Tournament—Big Runs—Died of His Wounds.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18.

[illegible]

A LEGISLATIVE ROW.

Exciting Scenes in the Tennessee Legislature—The Debate on the Franchise Bill—Obstinacy of the Copperheads—Attack Upon a Member by the Speaker—A New Use for the Mallet.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 16.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Supreme Court—Personal—Wisconsin Currency Destroyed.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Feb. 17.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

Arrest and Committal of Gamblers—Two Kentucky Duels on the Tapis—Fire.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

Activity Among the French Troops at Vera Cruz—Continued Arrival of Military Stores from France—Reported Capture of a $650,000 Imperial Train by the Liberals—The Bagdad Affair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[illegible]

Low Financial Condition of the Imperialists—Additional Discoveries of Gold in Mexico—Strength of the Imperial Army—The Imperial Successes in Tehuantepec—Execution of Between 16,000 and 17,000 Liberals, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Weather—Railroads—Removal of the Snow Blockade—Personal—The 25th Regiment to be Mustered Out.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 17.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

HOUSE.

The House session to-day was devoted to speech making.

[illegible]

The House adjourned.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

What Purports to be the Testimony of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[illegible]

EUROPE.

Senator Chandler's Resolution—Later from Fenia—The Spanish War with Chili—Naval Preparations—Financial Depression and Anticipated Panic in England—Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[illegible]

Beggary in Richmond.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

RAILWAY SHARES.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENTS.

[illegible]

GOLD.

[illegible]

MONEY.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE MARKET.

[illegible]

FLOUR.

[illegible]

WHEAT.

[illegible]

OATS.

[illegible]

CORN.

[illegible]

PORK.

[illegible]

BEEF.

[illegible]

BACON.

[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS.

[illegible]

LARD.

[illegible]

WHISKEY.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.

[illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

[illegible] C. H. SCRIVEN & CO., Advertising Agents, 51 Dearborn street, are authorized Agents to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—A Stated Conclave of Chicago Commandery [illegible] will be held at their Asylum this (MONDAY) EVENING [illegible]
A. S. HUBBARD, Recorder.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., this (MONDAY) evening, at the Masonic Temple [illegible]
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

TRIUMPH OIL CO.—The stockholders of the Triumph Oil Co. are requested to meet at the Office of [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 19th [illegible]

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED.
[illegible] UNDERWOOD & CO.

DR. G. B. CHRISTY,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. [illegible]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. [illegible]
Information given and prizes cashed at WOOD'S Exchange Office, 85 Washington st. [illegible]

COMMISSION. J. SHEPHARD & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 19 South Wells street, Chicago. [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. We, the undersigned, have this day formed a Co-Partnership (limited) under the name, style and firm of
J. R. HILL & CO.,
[illegible]
J. R. HILL,
J. C. HILL,
ALEX. ALLEN.

Frozen Apples.
We have prepared machinery for making Cider, and we are ready to pay for FROZEN APPLES all they are worth for that purpose.
STANLEY & SMITH,
No. 109 South Water street.

BARBERS.
The Barbers of Chicago are requested to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel Barber's Shop TO-MORROW (Monday) [illegible] for the purpose of forming a Society. By order of
THE COMMITTEE.

H. O. ARMOUR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
36 LaSalle Street.
Advances made on Consignments. Also, advances made on shipments to
ARMOUR, PLANKINTON & CO.,
NEW YORK.
Special attention given to purchase and sale of GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

A Good Horse and Wagon
FOR SALE.
Can be seen at 870 Wabash avenue. "E. B. T."

No Charge for Advertising.
No Charge for Commission.
[illegible]
R. C. MOREY,
Real Estate Broker and Notary Public,
No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

To Druggists.
A half interest in a well-established Drug and Prescription Store wanted. [illegible] Address, for three days, DRUGGIST, P. O. Box 779.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER, and all Daily and Weekly New York and Chicago Papers [illegible]
HUNTER'S NEWS DEPOT,
Corner State and 17th Sts.
(Open on Sunday until 11 o'clock.)
Subscriptions taken for any paper within the United States at their advertised rates.

MERCHANTS, ATTENTION.
$25 A THOUSAND.
The cheapest Enameled Paper Collar in this country [illegible]
58 Michigan avenue.

ARRIVAL OF MADAME ALWIN, the GREAT FRENCH ASTROLOGIST. [illegible]

SPECIALTIES.
Photography on Porcelain.
Brilliant, Clear, and Permanent.
J. CARBUTT, Photographer
131 Lake street, near Clark.

T. L. MILLER'S
(Late Miller & Whitmarsh,)
INSURANCE OFFICE,
70 and 72 LA SALLE STREET, 3d and 4th doors south of Randolph street.
Insurance against Loss by Fire.
Insurance against Perils of Navigation.
Insurance against Perils of Railroads.
Insurance against Death.
Insurance against Accidents.
Capital Represented, - - - $7,000,000.

MOSS! MOSS! MOSS!
Just received from New Orleans a good assortment of Moss [illegible] For sale to the trade by
HOBBS, GRACE & CO.
160 WASHINGTON St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.
Passenger Trains upon this Road will resume regular time on SUNDAY, February 18th, 1866.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

New Advertisements.

TO THE LADIES
Of Chicago and Vicinity!
Our new and elegant Store, No. 101 Lake street (nearly opposite Field, Palmer & Leiter's), will be open for your inspection on MONDAY NEXT, the 19th inst. [illegible]
We invite you to take a cup of coffee with us.
Respectfully, H. L. BLAKESLEE.
There has been a long felt need in this city of [illegible]
FIRST CLASS GOODS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
[illegible]
A Full and Complete Line of
WHITE GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY, a Full Line.
[illegible] CHILDREN'S GOODS [illegible]
SUPERIOR CORSETS,
Of the best qualities and makes.
ALEXANDER KID GLOVES
SMALL WARE, and
THREAD NEEDLE STORE GOODS,
In great variety.
Also, in connection therewith, to open for the SPRING TRADE a stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
[illegible]
H. L. BLAKESLEE,
101 - Lake Street. - 101
(Nearly opposite Field, Palmer & Leiter's.)

ANDERSONVILLE!
A LIST OF
UNION SOLDIERS
BURIED AT
ANDERSONVILLE;
GIVING NAME, REGIMENT
AND
GRAVE-NUMBER OF EACH.
80 PAGES. 25 CENTS.
Published by THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK.
For sale by all Newsdealers.

NEW YORK
WEEKLY MAGAZINE
OF
48 Pages, 48 Pages
OF POPULAR LITERATURE.
For 10 Cents a Week.
THE CHEAPEST MAGAZINE
EVER PUBLISHED.
THE NUMBER FOR
Feb. 17th Now Ready,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
[illegible]
S. H. BAILEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 7 Beekman st., New York.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing [illegible]
Chicago, February 16th, 1866.

REMOVAL.
WHITNEY BROS.,
(Late GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.)
HAVE REMOVED TO
22 LAKE STREET,
[illegible]

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned [illegible]

MATTESON HOUSE
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
[illegible]

SAMUEL S. HOMANS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
AND
WHARF BOAT PROPRIETOR,
CAIRO, ILLINOIS

Detective Agency.
WILLIAM TURTLE [illegible]

Every Saturday.
NUMBER 7 NOW READY.
Containing Choice Selections from the best and latest Foreign Periodicals.
[illegible]
Notices of the Press.
[illegible]
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 Tremont street, Boston.
For Sale by all Newsdealers.

NEW GOODS!
INCLUDING
JOB LOTS
From Auction,
Received Daily and For Sale Cheap by
J. M. STINE,
KRAMER & CO.,
JOBBERS OF NOTIONS, &C.
NEW MARBLE STORE,
28, 30 & 32 Randolph-St.
CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
[illegible]
F. K. PHOENIX.

NOTICE—To Manufacturers of and Dealers in Paper Collars, Cuffs, Bosoms, &c. [illegible]
W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD,
For Lockwood Manufacturing Co.
Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1866.
[illegible]
SERENO D. NICKERSON, Treasurer.

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY.
Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.
CAPITAL STOCK ... $3,000,000
[illegible]

BUSINESS FOR SALE
[illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Corner LaSalle and Washington streets.
[illegible]

U. S. Compound Notes,
7-30s, 5-20s, 10-40s, and all issues of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Purchased and for sale. Also,
LAND WARRANTS.
SCRIPPS, PRESTON & KEAN,
Bankers, 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

ST. CLAIRE HALL.
A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
[illegible] On the 16th of February, 1866.
[illegible]
MRS. H. H. CRAWFORD,
St. Claire Hall, Kenosha, Wis.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. STONE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BITUMINOUS COAL, BRIAR HILL, ORMSBY AND WILLOW BANK,
Office and Yard, 219 Market Street.
[illegible]

Oil Barrels and Staves.
The CHICAGO BARREL CO. offer superior made [illegible]
AT THREE DOLLARS EACH.
[illegible]

REMOVED.
Richmond House.
CITY HOTEL.
[illegible]

The "Wilmington Coal Mining Company"
[illegible]

CLARK SEMINARY—Offers [illegible]

PROPELLER FOR SALE.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

Daily delivered in the city (per week)........$ [illegible]
" " " (per quarter)........ [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year........ [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months........ [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year........ [illegible]
[illegible]
Weekly, a single copy one year........ [illegible]
[illegible]
Clubs of ten copies, one year........ [illegible]
" twenty, one year........ [illegible]

And one extra copy to getter up of club of twenty.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. [illegible] additions may be made at any time at club rates, after a club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

Persons [illegible] in ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent [illegible], specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.

☞ Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

AN ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night we had the misfortune to break a cog-wheel on our eight cylinder press, which prevents our using it until we can get a new one made. The TRIBUNE will be printed meanwhile on the *Journal* press. Its size is necessarily made to correspond with that of the *Journal*. We hope to be able to resume the use of our own press sometime during the present week.

As soon as the accident to our printing machine became known to our contemporaries we were tendered the use of the *Journal's* press, together with a supply of paper of the proper size, and all the facilities of their office. We take this method of acknowledging the generosity of our neighbors, whose kindness enables us to continue the publication of the TRIBUNE without interruption. We have received also a note from the *Times* office tendering us the use of their machinery in any way it can be made available, the politeness of which is as thankfully acknowledged as though we were not already provided for by the friendly offices of the *Journal*.

Our patrons will, we are sure, make proper allowances for any shortcomings in the appearance of our paper during this interval, as we are compelled to reduce the size of our sheet several columns, and to work at some mechanical disadvantages. The subscribers to our tri-weekly edition will be served with our daily for one or two issues.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Objection having been made in certain irresponsible and anonymous communications, to the authority of Calvin, Jeremy Taylor, Barclay, and the Encyclopedia Britannica, upon the question whether God's law, as contained in the fourth commandment, requires us to observe the first day of the week, or whether Christians observe that day of their own free accord and appointment in commemoration of Christ's resurrection, we subjoin the following additional authorities:

The great Neander, author of the most profound and exhaustive history of the Christian Church yet produced, says on this point:

"The celebration of Sunday, like every festival, was a human institution. Far was it from the Apostles to treat it as a divine command; far from them and from the first Apostolic church, to transfer the laws of the Sabbath to Sunday."

Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, the most recent and thorough orthodox compendium of Christian learning extant, published under the auspices mainly of the leading theologians of the Church of England and of the most eminent Presbyterian divines of Great Britain and America, a work outranking any other as an authority on matters of biblical learning, says:

"The Lord's Day. What do we gather from Holy Scripture concerning that institution? [illegible]

[illegible]"

It will be seen that while some of our Chicago pastors inform their flocks that "God's law" in the fourth commandment of the Decalogue enjoins the observance of Sunday as a day of worship, the theologians, whose books adorn their shelves, but not their sermons, are only too happy if they can show that inspired apostles "marked out" and "chose" the day as a day of Christian worship. Surely the choice of an apostle is quite different from the law of God. The work then recites elaborately all the occasions in the New Testament on which the first day of the week is mentioned, and says:

"[illegible]"

After tracing the evidences that Sunday was observed by the Christian Fathers as a festival and day for breaking bread in commemoration of Christ's resurrection, it says:

"[illegible]"

In short, whatever divine authority the selection of a day of worship by the Apostles can possess may be claimed for the Christian Sabbath. So say Christian scholars. Do we need one theology for a minister's shelves and another for his sermons, one for his private eye and another for the people? In treating of the Sabbath, this learned and [illegible] work proceeds to show that no Christian writer, prior to Constantine, in or out of the New Testament, regarded the fourth commandment as applicable to Sunday. But Constantine, in order to lift the Christian festival of the Lord's day into greater dignity, forbade work and certain amusements on that day, and thereby, by causing it to resemble the Jewish Sabbath in mode of observance, caused Christians to begin to regard it as a Sabbath, instead of a festival, and thereafter the fourth commandment began to be considered as connected with it by the common people. The work then proceeds to argue that in its human and universal aspect, so far as it is, and always was among all nations, independent of any command, inherently wise to observe one day in seven as a day of rest, in so far our present mode of observing Sunday may be considered as fulfilling the idea of the fourth command.

"The Epistles it must be admitted with the exception of one place and perhaps another to which we have already referred, are silent on the subject of the Sabbath. No rules for its observance are ever given [illegible]"

[illegible] or occupation on the former, and any such, did it exist, would have been in a great measure nugatory, for the reasons just alleged. After Constantine things became different at once. His celebrated edict prohibitory of judicial proceedings on the Lord's day was probably dictated by a wish to give the great Christian festival as much honor as was enjoyed by those of the heathen, rather than by any reference to the sabbath or the fourth commandment. But it was followed by several which extended the prohibition to many of the occupations and to many forms of pleasure held indulged on ordinary days. When this became the case, the Christian Church, which ever believed the Decalogue in some sense to be of universal obligation, could not but feel that she was enabled to keep the fourth commandment in its letter as well as in its spirit; that she had not lost the type even in possessing the antitype; that the great law of week day work and seventh day rest, a law so generous and so ennobling to humanity at large, was still in operation. True, the name Sabbath was used to denote the seventh, as that of the Lord's day, to denote the first day of the week, which latter is now here habitually called the Sabbath, as far as we are aware, except in Scotland and by the English Puritans. But it was surely impossible to observe both the Lord's day, as was done by Christians after Constantine, and to read the Fourth Commandment without connecting the two; and, seeing this, such was to be the practice of the developed church, we can understand how the silence of the N. T. Epistles, and even the strong words of St. Paul (Col. ii, 16, 17) do not impair the hold of the universal scope of the Fourth Commandment, or the principle so strongly in the very nature of the law, and in the teaching respecting it of him who came not to destroy but to fulfill."

It will thus be seen that, according to the unanimous voice of Christian scholarship, our Christian Lord's day is a voluntary Christian festival, having no origin in, or connection with, the Jewish Sabbath, or resemblance thereto, except that it serves the same beneficial purpose, and that Dr. Junkin's statement that it is established by the "law of God" in the Decalogue, is utterly unsupported by authorities and facts, as the nearest approximations to an establishment of it were the Apostolic usage and the Edict of Constantine, which latter placed it on a footing analogous to that of the Jewish Sabbath.

But if Dr. Junkin or any other clergyman or layman is able to disprove the voice of all Christian theologians, let him do so by informing us forthwith in what verse and chapter of what book in the Old or New Testament God commands us to "remember the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and keep it holy—in it thou shalt do no work, &c." Let him point out when and where Christ said: "It has been commanded remember the seventh day and keep it holy—but I say unto you remember the first day instead." If this be a law of God the occasion on which God uttered it can be involved in no obscurity. Nor will any amount of argument in favor of the wisdom, or necessity of, and even divine authority for keeping one day in seven prove that Sunday is the day in question, for on such occasions any day would answer. The Jewish [illegible] Sabbath was commanded by God's law, while ours is left free to Christian liberty. All law is imperative without a penalty. The Jewish Sabbath was commanded to a people living under a theocracy which enforced a penalty for disobedience. But the Christian kingdom rules not by penalties and punishments, but the judgment and affections only, and hence it did not enact as law a Sabbath it could not enforce.

MR. BANCROFT AND THE DIPLOMATS.

The reference to England in Mr. Bancroft's Lincoln oration, though not half scathing enough in its denunciations of England's infamous proceedings during the war, has yet given umbrage to the British Ambassador at Washington, which is rather surprising on the part of one who is supposed to be endowed with some of the eminence that distinguished his brother, the late Lord Elgin.

If any allusion had been made by Mr. Bancroft, reflecting personally upon Sir Frederick Bruce, or upon Queen Victoria, there might be some reason for his taking offense. But to find fault with Mr. Bancroft simply because in pursuance of his task he was obliged on that solemn occasion to say what he did say, is just as reasonable as it would have been for Mr. Adams to cut Lord and Lady Palmerston, and to decline dining with Earl Russell, because he might meet Mr. Roebuck and many other obnoxious persons who heaped for the last four years the vilest abuse upon this country from their places in Parliament, and frequently in the presence of Mr. Adams, who was sitting in the Speaker's gallery, and whom they could not help seeing, while they were hurling invectives against the United States.

Mr. Adams did not stoop to complain, and yet when a most august occasion wrings out from the most eminent historian of the country a few irrepressible words of rebuke against England, and these, moreover, spoken rather in a tone of sadness than anger, we find the English envoy's sensibilities stung to the quick and all the lackies and snobs of the land evidently sympathizing with his wounded feelings.

Upon the same principle that the British Ambassador felt personally so grievously hurt the Russian Minister must have been in ecstasies of delight, and if a Mandarin had been present to represent the Emperor of China, he would have probably jumped from the Diplomatic Gallery and performed the *ko-tou*, in token of the boundless emotions of his grateful soul.

But why the Austrian ambassador should have joined his British colleague in feeling chagrin, is one of the mysteries which the Washington correspondents have not yet unravelled. Mr. Bancroft did not even condescend to refer to Austria either in censure or in praise, nor do we remember any particular controversy with Austrian statesmen since Daniel Webster wrote a certain rather famous despatch the Chevalier Hulsemann. Perhaps as the representative of Francis Joseph he has but little to do in Washington, he may have wished to occupy his leisure time in the indulgence of an imaginary grief. Or he may have felt aggrieved because Bancroft prognosticated that Mexico must rise again; in which case, of course, Maximilian must fall. Neither is it improbable that in the fortunate absence of a Papal Nuncio at the Federal capital, (though, strange to say, we send an ambassador to Rome,) the Austrian ambassador, in his capacity as representative of a most Catholic sovereign, has, in a noble martyr spirit, voluntarily assumed the duties of a Nuncio *pro tem.*, in order to indulge in a quasi official outburst of sorrow at Mr. Bancroft's withering denunciation of the Pope for his infamous recognition of Jefferson Davis. If we are correct in this assumption, the the Austrian Ambassador is entitled at least to a snuff-box inscribed with the initials of Pio Nono, if not to downright canonization. If we are mistaken, then we suppose that the Hapsburg diplomatist acted under those impulses of chivalry which prevailed in his native country during the minstrel era of the Middle Ages, and sympathized with his colleague from no other reason than an outpouring of chivalric sympathy with anybody who happened to feel bad.

However this may be, the wrath to which the Hapsburger worked himself up reached its climax when he declined to be introduced to Mr. Bancroft. We would have given a large greenback to have beheld the Austrian Minister's countenance at that particular moment of sublime indignation, and another greenback to have beheld Mr. Bancroft's disappointment, which must have been great, very great indeed.

As to the French ambassador, he has placed himself in the worst dilemma of them all, for he has failed to render homage on this memorable occasion to the memory of a man whose assassination was as deeply deplored in France as in this country, and the French people whose generous sympathies were boundless on that occasion will hardly thank their representative at Washington for having abstained from paying this last tribute of respect to Mr. Lincoln's memory in the fear that something might be said in favor of the republican fortunes of Mexico. M. de Montholon, whose wife is an American lady and who resided for many years in New York as French consul, ought really to have known better than to expose himself to that censure on the part of his government and countrymen.

In the exhibition of such puerilities, the gentlemen lower only their own dignity and not that of Mr. Bancroft. This distinguished man is a greater authority on diplomatic usages than any of these diplomatic busy-bodies at Washington. He was himself ambassador at the Court of St. James, and he moreover studied the science and the etiquette of diplomacy in his life-long investigations of history. His oration was inspired by the loftiest patriotism and the noblest vein of thought. His strictures on the Palmerston-Russell and Bonaparte administrations are too deeply fraught with historical truth to serve as a theme for the idle gossip of these temporary representatives. But the names of these consequential gentlemen may yet perhaps be saved from oblivion by being associated with the utterances of pregnant truths that will be solemnly treasured up in history.

TENNESSEE COMING IN.

Advices from Washington state that the Reconstruction Committee will report a bill for the readmission of Tennessee into the Union, under which that State may, perhaps, be restored to its proper practical relations to the Union during the present session. We are glad to hear this result, which is not unexpected. It at once affirms the jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject of reconstruction, and protects the future course of reconstruction from the mistaken policy of the President, who unfortunately fails to represent the views of any part of the loyal people of the North on this all-important matter. At the same time, it stops the howl of the Copperhead fanatics that Congress is engaged only in delaying, not in furthering, the work of reconstruction. But as the President's North Carolina proclamation formed the precedent for his policy in all the other States, so ought the Tennessee enabling act for readmitting that State to the Union to be so modelled as to make it, if possible, a model, from which Congress need not vary in passing similar acts for the other States. The first and most important feature in such a bill should be that it would found the State organization only on the suffrages of a respectable majority of all its citizens, whether black or white, loyal or disloyal. For every self-supporting government must have the support of the majority in number, in brains and in force. It must be able to govern, of its own inherent superiority in strength, wisdom and power, over all malcontents and offenders. Otherwise it must continue to be sustained by Federal bayonets, in which case, whatever its form, it can not be in fact an American State, but will remain a mere military and provisional government, though its members may have seats in Congress.

How can the majority of the people of Tennessee be brought to sustain the Government? Three-tenths of the citizens are colored, and though in the days of Andrew Jackson the free colored Tennesseeans voted, to-day they do not vote. Of the remaining seven-tenths four-tenths are disloyal and three-tenths are loyal. Add the loyal three-tenths black to the loyal three-tenths white, and we have six-tenths governing four-tenths. This is a government of the minority by the majority, and therefore is democratic and republican. Disfranchise the black three-tenths and we have three-tenths governing seven-tenths, which is undemocratic and unrepublican.

President Johnson has failed, not because he did not run as well as he could in the direction in which he started, but because he started wrong. Let Congress redeem his error by starting right. Let them provide that all loyal men must vote regardless of color, and that the State Government must be founded on the votes of a majority. Then Tennessee and the other States will promptly accept the situation, and the brawling and ranting opposition to equal suffrage will have passed away like the opposition to negro emancipation, negro troops, negro testimony and all other negro rights and privileges, and soon the foremost Southerners will be as earnest to allege that they always favored negro suffrage, as many of them now are to allege that they always secretly believed in Union and emancipation.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY.

A Slave Whipped to Death in Kentucky.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Reuben Harris was the slave of Isaac Rucker, who lived in Lyon county, between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. About a year ago Reuben directed the Union army to where two companies of the 25th Kentucky rebel regiment were hid in the wilderness. Two of the sons of Isaac Rucker were officers in Co. E of said regiment. They were taken prisoners by our army. Isaac, through fear, fled. The slaves, by the advice of our soldiers, still abode on the plantation and worked it. On the 17th day of January Rucker and his two sons returned to the plantation. Upon inquiry around they found that Reuben reported on them, by which means they were taken.

Isaac Rucker then took Reuben, his former slave, stripped him and tied him up by his wrists to a pole between two trees, just so that his toes could touch the ground. He then, with his own hands, whipped him, and continued to whip for hours, frequently saying that he would cut him in two. His wife and family were present, moaning in agony at the spectacle. The wretch turned and struck the wife ten blows, and told her to go off and mind her own business. One of the black men's sons he made bring him (the rebel) whiskey several times while he was applying the cruel lash to his father. In vain did the poor sufferer cry for mercy. "Did you report on us?" was asked. "I never told you a lie, massa, and never will. I did report on you." "Well, I will whip you to death." And he did whip on till the whole body around was cut up most horribly. From 11 a. m. till sunset the martyrdom went on. This was Thursday night. The poor sufferer lingered in agony till Sunday morning, when death released him from earthly sorrows. I should add, several white men stood around witnessing the flogging, and encouraged it on.

This slaveholding brute threatened all the family with death. They fled to Paducah by night, crossed the Ohio, took cars on the Illinois Central Railroad, and came on to Chicago—the widowed wife and four sons. The railroad conductor—to his honor be it said—showed them favor, carried them free, and moved with pity, fed them and gave them some clothing.

This suffering family has lately been to the Freedmen's Aid Rooms for aid and direction, where, of course, they found friends. The above is their statement of facts, and all who beheld them were convinced that they were telling the truth. Comments are unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the Freedmen's Aid Commission is doing all it can to relieve the sorrows of this long down-trodden and abused race, and to send friends among them who shall distribute aid to the needy, and instruct, protect and elevate. Will not the friends of humanity rally around with increasing liberality, and give us the requisite means to aid these suffering millions, now, in this, their time of need?

H. W. COBB,
General Agent A. F. A. Com.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

"Protection's" Reply to "Occident"—Comparison between the Old Whig and late Democratic Party.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A correspondent who signs himself "Occident" opens a column of "loose expectorations" on the tariff question with this remark:

"[illegible] Now that this last correspondent, 'Protection,' has avowed his real name, let us hope, if he is a fair man as he would lead us to imagine, that the *last shred of old Bunker Whiggery* [illegible] and that he, at least, when convinced of his error, will not persist in a most abominable heresy which cannot and will not long be maintained in a free country like this, despite the spasmodic efforts of Morrill, Carey, Greeley & Co."

He closes his fanfaronade of exaggerations and perversions in these words:

"Protection never did, never can, stand an hour before the open assaults of those opposed to it. It can only thrive in some [illegible] way, like that of getting up such a thing as this villainous Morrill tariff in the very hour of the nation's agony and mortal distress. And it is a blistering disgrace to New England that she could produce a public man who could have the heart to perpetrate such a deed at such a time. It cannot last much longer. *For the party who would undertake to carry such a burden, will soon be swamped out of sight of possible resurrection.*"

From these extracts I come to the conclusion that "Occident" was never a member of the Whig party, but belonged to what was called the "Locofoco" party. I think it is equally as honorable to have belonged to the organization founded by Clay and Webster as to the one foundered by Buchanan and Jeff. Davis. The old Whig party was intensely patriotic and devoted to the Union heart and soul. It was composed of intelligent and honorable men. It sought to promote National unity, and material prosperity. It constantly inculcated harmony among all sections of the Union, and endeavored to avoid wars and quarrels with foreign nations. It loved material progress and improvement. Among its great measures were protection to American industry, a sound National banking system, improvement of rivers and harbors, construction of canals and railroads, endowment of free schools and colleges; homesteads on the public domain for poor men, good wages and plenty of work for laborers, and fair reward for enterprise and capital. Such was the political creed of the old Whig party.

It finally took sick from an over-dose of pro-slavery medicine administered at Baltimore in 1852, by Millard Fillmore and others, and laid down on its bed and decently died, and was decently buried, and was decently mourned by its friends for a decent length of time. It was a good, respectable and loyal party, and no man need feel ashamed, but rather be proud, that he belonged to it.

Comparisons are said to be odious, but "Occident" must excuse me for drawing one—he having provoked it. Look at the party he came from. At first a protective tariff, National bank and internal improvement party, with that high tariff advocate, Gen. Jackson, at the head of it. After awhile it fell under the control of the traitor John C. Calhoun. He infused his treasonable spirit into its Southern segment. Pro-slavery aggrandizement became its central idea. Human bondage it worshipped as a "divine institution." The "Southern Democracy" obtained complete control of the whole organization, and dictated its platforms and candidates and measures in Congress. It went on from bad to worse, dragging the Northern Democracy at the tail of its chariot, and converting them into servile and doughfaces. It poisoned their minds with mean and bitter hatred against the poor, unfortunate people of color. It made them abandon their former protection principles, taught them by the founder of their party, Gen. Jackson, and to adopt the free trade and anti-internal improvement planks constructed by Calhoun for the express purpose of arresting the material growth of the North and crippling its industrial development.

The Northern Democracy became as plastic as clay in the hands of the potter under the malign manipulations of the Southern slaveholders. Oh, it was humiliating, disgraceful, horrible. No true man of Democratic antecedents can look back on those days of servile degradation without feeling the blush of shame mantle his cheek.

At last the taskmasters of the Northern Democracy selected a doughface in the person of James Buchanan to act the part of a "bread poultice to draw the long-plotted rebellion to a head," having first strangled Stephen A. Douglas for the offence of asserting that "Northern Democrats had some rights which Southern Democrats were bound to respect."

The next thing we find is, the Southern wing of the Democratic party proclaiming rebellion and waging war on the Union for its destruction—to what end? To erect a slaveholding monarchy on its ruins! And we also find the Northern wing of the party rendering them all the aid and comfort in the [illegible] work it was in their power to afford. The loyal men of that party [illegible], at once joined the Republicans, and helped them crush this unholy "Democratic" rebellion, overthrow and destroy the "corner-stone" of their temple, and lay the whole structure in the dust.

While the treason against the Union was concocting the class in the South who opposed it were the Whigs, and when the vote was finally taken on the several ordinances of secession, the Whigs in a body voted against them, but they were carried by "Democratic" votes. And now when the work of reconstruction has begun, the only class of persons in the South who can be safely trusted, and who exhibit genuine symptoms of loyalty, are the negroes and the ex-Whigs. A loyal "Democrat" can't be found in a week's ride in the South. And the only class of people in the North who are now giving trouble on the subject of "reconstruction" are the Copperheads—all of whom were formerly "Democrats." They are insisting that the political control of the "South" shall be instantly handed over to their old traitorous allies, and that the Jeff. Davises, Toombses, Wigfalls, Slidells, Brookses and Benjamins shall again be allowed to domineer and dictate as of yore in the halls of the capitol.

"Occident" closes his article with the observation that, when the Republican party refuses to adopt the Calhoun dogma of free trade "it will soon be swamped out of sight of possible resurrection." The wish is undoubtedly the father of the thought. The "Democratic" party adopted free trade in obedience to Southern dictation. How well did it prosper? One wing of that party has perished by the hangman's rope, for its crime of treason and rebellion. The other is banished to Botany Bay for giving aid and comfort to British "free trade," pro-slavery traitors and rebels, and it will be some time before they are pardoned and allowed to return—to power. "Occident" may return to the embrace of Copperheadism like the sow that was washed, to the mire, but it will be some time before the Republican party adopts either of Calhoun's dogmas of "free trade" or the right of secession. And if "Occident" dislikes the principles of our party—Protection inclusive—it is to be hoped that he will not stand on the order of his going, but go at once.

J. M.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

News and Gossip of the Great City.

The Skaters and their Misfortunes—Freaks of the Weather Clerk—The German Festivities—Contrasts of Management—A Crowded Population—A Neat Speculation—A Benevolent Foreigner—Something about the Trial of Speed—The Sea of Politics—The Stage—Plans for Foreign Travel—A Good Suggestion.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

The skaters, who were in such high glee not long ago, were forced to suspend their favorite amusement on the fall of the heavy snow some days since. From skating they went to sleighing (such of their number as could afford it,) but even that novelty was of short duration. Wheels were more appropriate than runners, as the latter speedily cut through to the pavement and became "a drag." When the snow was well cut up and worn up we had a nice little visitation of warm weather, followed, on Monday last, by a heavy rain. We have a large army of men engaged in cleaning the streets, but all their efforts during last week were of far less avail than the rain of a few hours. Our gutters became navigable to the diminutive craft which truant schoolboys construct at short notice, and, as many of the sewers were clogged, the running waters managed to find their way into cellars. In the lower portions of the city there were many complaints that the occupants of underground tenements were served with liquid writs of ejectment without the usual notice required by law. Vehicles were at a premium, and pedestrianism became plebean. No one would walk if he could find opportunity to ride, and an unusual jam of omnibuses and street cars was the consequence. Mud and rain and snow have a democratic tendency in bringing people of all classes to the same means of public travel. Broadcloth and fustian, satin and calico, patent leather and cowhide, are jostled together in our "slush times," with little regard to antecedents.

THE MASQUERADES.

The bad riding and bad walking did not avail to diminish the attendance at the Arion and other balls, though they sensibly reduced the congregations at the churches. There is a time for everything, and as people can go to church every Sunday while the Arion comes but once a year it was thought proper to give special attention to the German masquerade. The Germans understand one thing that the Americans do not; they can get up a ball, or a festival, or a dinner without overcrowding it. The Seventh regiment reception was a jam in which twice as many as the Academy could comfortably hold were admitted, and still others were turned away without admission. The reception to General Grant several weeks ago was of like character and so were a dozen affairs that I could name. The German managers of the Arion masquerade calculated the capacity of the building and then made a rigid restriction of the number of tickets. After these were sold it was utterly impossible to procure others under any consideration. Consequently the crowd was not dense, and all who attended the ball came away without any recollection of having been crushed. The masking was admirable, the ornaments and decorations were of an elaborate character, and everything reflected credit upon the management. To-morrow night we have the Liederkranz, which is expected to equal the Arion in its general features. There will be two or three other balls of a similar character before the close of the season, all of them under the control of the Germans.

The leading hotels are treating their patrons (I do not understand why a person who pays $4.50 per diem should be called a "guest") to an occasional hop. On Monday night the Lelands, of the Metropolitan, gave a ball to patrons and friends, and the St. Nicholas and Fifth Avenue will follow the example very soon. One of the most famous dancing places is Irving Hall, which was engaged three months ago for nearly every night in the winter. Associations, of social, civil or political character, find this an excellent place for their annual balls, and give it a most liberal patronage. Among these is the National Telegraphic Union, which holds Monday, the 19th, as the white day of its calendar.

SPECULATIONS OF EXTORTIONERS.

I mentioned in my last the enormous advance in house rents and the scarcity of comfortable dwellings within convenient distance of the City Hall. The week witnesses no abatement, but rather an increase of the evil, and there are many heads of families who are more deeply exercised than ever in consequence. Among the modes of speculation in household property is that of letting houses fully furnished. The owners furnish them from auction rooms, hire a woman to act as the pretended mistress of the establishment, and then offer the house to let by the month. Many persons have gone into this business as a speculation, hiring unfurnished houses which they supply with the proper articles. Many houses which rent for $100 per month without furniture will readily bring $250 per month when properly furnished at an expense of $500 or $1,000. It is a rule of those speculators to make the furniture pay for itself every six months. The most expensive way of living in New York, short of a first class hotel, is to dwell in a ready furnished house.

Those who look at the advertising columns of our dailies will frequently see the furniture and lease of a house offered for sale, "the family being about to sail for Europe." This is one of the speculative tricks of our city. Parties furnish these houses, even to the pictures on the walls, the pianos and the library though not always the latter, and then place a "family" inside. A pert young lady plays the piano and does the agreeable to visitors, while a demure matron represents the female head of the house. A visitor is shown through the establishment, treated to vocal and instrumental music, sometimes to cake and wine, and is requested to name a time when he will call and find "pa" at home. On the next visit *pater familias* forms the center of an interesting tableau, affectionately twining his dexter arm around his loving daughter. Pa is really a shrewd house agent, whose talk about taking his family to Europe is the purest gammon. Blood will tell, and so will skillful management. The purchaser of the "furniture and unexpired lease" becomes the owner of that property at about twice its value. The family takes the first steamer by moving to some other locality, when it repeats the performance.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A kind hearted foreigner has been for some time agitating the formation of a society for preventing cruelty to animals similar to that now in operation in England. The English society devotes its attention to the prosecution of men who have treated animals cruelly. In a single year it brought more than five thousand cases into court, and by securing punishment in most instances, prevented many similar offences. The gentleman who is making the effort here wishes an organization, with a similar object, and also desires the founding of hospitals or infirmaries where sick or disabled animals can be cared for. There is no place in America where such a society is more needed than in New York. Butcher's boys drive through the streets with cart loads of live sheep or calves piled high on each other as if they were so many billets of wood. Dray horses and omnibus horses are beaten savagely when their strength is unequal to their heavy loads on our horrid streets. When a horse falls on the smooth surface of Broadway (the worst pavement in America for draught animals) the whip is considered the best thing to bring him to his feet. If the driver is not equal to the task, a policeman generally assists by laying his club about the head and body of the brute. Let us, by all means, add this society to our metropolitan civilization.

THE OCEAN RACE.

The Algonquin and Winooski were to make a trial of speed around Long Island last week, but they did not do it. First one boat was declared ready, and then the other; but as fast as one was prepared for the trial, the other needed a few repairs. Finally, they were to move on the 7th, and the Winooski went to the place of rendezvous, but her rival did not appear. After waiting three days the Winooski returned to the navy yard. Mr. Dickerson, the owner of the engines on the Algonquin, has withdrawn all his engineers from the boat, and if the race comes off at all it must be with a government engineer, unless Mr. D. comes back again. It leaks out that this gentleman has not yet been paid for the engines of the Idaho, and it would somewhat mar his prospects if he should chance to be beaten in the forthcoming trial of speed. If his little bill for the Idaho were settled, I presume he would be ready to test the engines of the Algonquin.

The public interest in this contest is not now as great as at the time of the famous [illegible] race at the foot of Delancey street. In the early part of the contest [illegible] was generally with Mr. Dickerson, [illegible] an appearance of unfairness in the conduct of the naval authorities [illegible] have been a change of feeling, particularly when [illegible] to postpone the race [illegible] and endeavor which he was [illegible] be earnestly hoped [illegible] tinue of agitating the ture will be made by our authorities.

POLITICAL.

City politics are just now in a nebulous state. We have no election close at hand, so that we find the Legislature at Albany the most attractive scene on the political stage. The Legislature has several bills before it which bear directly upon the welfare of this metropolis. The most exciting one for the time being is the Health bill, which was under discussion yesterday. At first sight one would suppose that a health bill—looking only to the sanitary good of the public—would have little of politics in it, but such is not the case. The bill provides for the appointment of commissioners by the State authority, who shall be responsible to the Governor, rather than to the Mayor of the city, though it does not say so in as many words. It is, in fact, a step toward purifying the city government at the same time it purifies our streets and renders the cholera less dangerous. Of course the Democrats are furious, and howl about the liberties of the people, and the right of a city to control its own affairs. *Per contra*, the Republicans are complacent, and favor the new measure. It is another step in the right direction. Many of those who bitterly opposed the police system at the time of its organization are now among its best friends. So also with the enemies of the paid fire department, though they have not all forgotten their hostility. Legislation at Albany has done for our city what she could never have done for herself. There is still room for improvement.

THEATRICALS.

In the dramatic world there is nothing startling to chronicle. Edwin Booth has fairly commenced upon Richelieu, which he designs to run as many nights as possible. Thus far he has played to crowded houses, but I doubt if he can keep this play on the stage as long as he retained Hamlet last season. Mr. Booth can boast that he played Hamlet a hundred consecutive nights, the longest period for which any play in the "legitimate" drama has ever kept the boards. In Germany about a hundred years ago, Hamlet was performed for eighty-two nights, the greatest run previous to the one under consideration. Richelieu may keep the stage for fifty nights or more, when it will probably be succeeded by King Lear or Richard III.

Miss Bateman has laid aside Leah, the Forsaken, while playing to full houses, and appears as Bianca, in the Italian Wife, and Pauline, in the Lady of Lyons. Miss Bateman's best acting is in Leah, and I am surprised that she should have dropped it for anything less suited to her talents. She will go on a starring tour very soon, and will (as one of the egotistical dailies has it) condescend to delight "the province" for a while. So I presume you may expect to see her in Chicago.

Lucy Rushton's new theatre, opposite the New York Hotel, is having a good success. At present it is running a burlesque entitled, "Between You and Me and the Post," which contains some very good hits. The building is too small for comfort, having originally served as a church when the congregation was not extensive. After taking off sufficient space for the stage, the auditorium is rather contracted.

EXCURSIONS.

Since the end of the war there has been a great increase in the volume of foreign travel. The cities of continental Europe are full of Americans, most of them carrying an abundance of money, which they scatter without stint. Every outgoing steamer takes a cabin full of passengers, and every incoming one is nearly as well filled. Latterly, parties, with an eye to speculation, have been organizing excursions to various parts of the world. One is under way for Lima, Peru, under the management of Carleton, the publisher, and is nearly ready to start. Mr. Oscanyan, the lecturer on Turkey and its people, is arranging an excursion to Constantinople, taking the principal European cities in the way. Other parties are arranging excursions to Paris and London for which they offer tickets at very low rates. These excursions afford excellent opportunities for persons of limited means, but they are nearly always unsatisfactory, as the travellers generally find that they wish to visit points not laid down in the regular programme. For those who wish to make the tour as a duty of fashionable life rather than for sight-seeing and mental improvement, the excursion plan is a good one, as it relieves them of much trouble and annoyance, and "puts them through" on an economical plan.

A NEW BUREAU.

A Californian, now residing in this city, recently forwarded to Washington a recommendation for, and urged the advantages of, a new Bureau in the Interior Department. He proposed that an officer should be appointed with the special duty of collecting from every State and territory of the Union, specimens of the agricultural, mechanical, and mineral wealth, which should be arranged in such a way that would show the resources of every county or district of our entire domain. These he wished preserved in such a way as to be readily accessible at all times so that any one wishing to know the advantages of any locality, no matter how remote, could learn them at a glance. Such a bureau under proper management would be of great value to our own citizens and to emigrants from other lands. I think the Western States would have much to gain in its organization, provided the wonderful agricultural resources of your region were properly set forth.

AGAINST THEIR WILL.

Last Saturday evening one of the Hoboken ferry-boats, with some 1,100 people on board, became wedged in between two large cakes of ice on the North River, in such a way that the wheels were powerless. It was pitch dark and the boat drifted down the harbor to the Jersey flats near Bedloe's Island. There it was released from the ice, and after some delay reached its wharf at 3 o'clock in the morning. Eight hours on a crowded ferry-boat is not pleasant, as the passengers decided in several indignation meetings. Most of them were people of New York who reside at Hoboken and in its immediate vicinity. The ice in the Hudson after a thaw renders navigation rather uncertain.

KINGSTON.

RECIPROCITY.

Report of the Canadian Commissioners to the British Minister at Washington on the Failure of Reciprocity Negotiations.

[From the Toronto Globe, 15th.]

The following report of the Provincial delegates, as to their proceedings in Washington, has been sent us for publication:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1866.

SIR: We have the honor to inform your Excellency that our negotiations for the renewal of Reciprocal Trade with the United States have terminated unsuccessfully. You have been informed from time to time of our proceedings, but we propose briefly to recapitulate them.

[Here follow schedules A, B and C, already published.—EDS. TRIB.]

It will be observed that the most important provisions of the expiring treaty relating to the free interchange of the products of the two countries were entirely set aside, and that the duties proposed to be levied were almost prohibitory in their character. The principal object for our entering into negotiations was, therefore, unattainable, and we had only to consider whether the minor points were such as to make it desirable for us to enter into specific engagements.

These points are three in number.

With regard to the first, the proposed mutual use of the waters of Lake Michigan and the St. Lawrence, we considered that the present arrangements were sufficient, and that the common interests of both countries would prevent their disturbance. We are not prepared to yield the right of interference in the imposition of tolls upon our canals. We believe, moreover, that the privilege allowed the United States of navigating the waters of the St. Lawrence was very much more than an equivalent for our use of Lake Michigan.

Upon the second point, providing for the free transit of goods under bond between the two countries, we believe that in this respect as in the former case, the interests of both countries would secure the maintenance of regulations. Connected with this point was the demand made for the abolition of the free ports existing in Canada, which we were not disposed to concede, especially in view of the extremely unsatisfactory position in which it was proposed to place the trade between the two countries.

On both the above points, we do not desire to be understood as stating that the existing arrangements should not be extended and placed on a more permanent basis, but only that, taken apart from the more important interests involved, it did not appear to us at this time necessary to deal with them exceptionally.

With reference to the third and last point, the concession of the right of fishing in the Provincial waters, we considered the equivalent proposed for so very valuable a right to be utterly inadequate. The admission of a few unimportant articles free, with the establishment of a scale of high duties as proposed, would not, in our opinion, have justified us in yielding this point.

While we regret this unfavorable termination of the negotiations, we are not without hope that, at no distant day, they may be resumed with a better prospect of a satisfactory result.

We have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

A. T. GALT,
Minister of Finance, Canada.
W. P. HOWLAND,
Postmaster General, Canada.
W. A. HENRY,
Attorney General, Nova Scotia.
A. J. SMITH,
Attorney General, New Brunswick.

To His Excellency SIR FREDERICK BRUCE, K. C. B.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and Two Badly Injured.

[From the Rock Island Union, 13th.]

All manner of reports were in circulation on the street this morning concerning a railroad accident that happened last evening, between Moline and the Port Byron Junction. It was reported that two trains had been demolished, and that twelve persons had been killed, and some twenty wounded. The facts are these: The Port Byron passenger train which left here at 4:40, met an extra freight train about five o'clock, half a mile this side of the Junction, where a collision took place. The wind at the time was blowing a perfect gale and the air was full of snow, so that an object could not be distinguished scarcely ten rods distant. When the two trains saw each other the brakes were put down, and the Port Byron train had come almost to a stand, or was moving very slow. The engine of the freight train struck the engine of the passenger train with considerable force, driving the tender into the baggage car of the latter train, in which were four men, belonging to the road—track hands—two of whom were killed, and two badly wounded.

We made inquiries of Mr. Grinnell, ticket agent at the depot, and he did not know the names of the parties killed or injured, but stated that they belonged to Port Byron. The two injured men were brought to this city and taken care of.

The name of the conductor on the freight train is Davis, and the engineer Sallis. The engineer was slightly injured.

The name of the conductor on the Port Byron train is George Logan.

No other person on the train was injured. The freight train had no business on the track at the time, and upon the conductor and engineer may be charged the murder of these men. It was a total disregard of the rules of the railroad company that caused the accident.

IN A NEW ROLE.—The late eminent financier, Josiah Grant, who proved his ability to bankrupt on a small capital, and denounced the National Bank system as unworthy of confidence, it is currently reported has gone to New Orleans and is now cashier in a National Bank. Politically and religiously he [illegible] his affinities there, and passes no doubt [illegible] of the elect—the mere fact of having [illegible] public ban[k] [illegible] altogether in his favor, rascality being a less crime at the South than loyalty.—*Galesburg Free Press.*

HARTFORD.—At the Republican caucus in Hartford, the other day, held to choose delegates to the State Convention, the Dixon-Johnson party mustered just seventy votes.

ROMANCE OF ROBBERY.

The $300,000 of the Concord, Mass., Bank Recovered.

Detective Shrewdness and Strategy—Scientific Operations of the Burglars—Eight Months' Perseverance to Rob the Bank, and a Five Months' Scent on the Trail of the Robbers—Confession of the Principal Actor.

[From the New York Times, 14th.]

On the 25th September last the Concord National Bank, situated in the village of Concord, Mass., was robbed of nearly $300,000 in United States coupon bonds, seven-thirty bonds, Rhode Island, Maine and Vermont bonds, and several thousand dollars in National bank bills bearing the name of the bank. The robbery was effected by burglars between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m., during the temporary absence of Mr. Cheshire, the paying teller of the bank, who had, in accordance with his daily custom, locked up the bank and gone home to dinner. The entrance into the bank was effected by means of false keys. After gaining the interior of the building, the burglars were compelled to unlock and open seven doors before they reached the safe, where the bonds, securities and bank bills were deposited. The safe door was secured by a patent combination lock, and the key to it had been left on a shelf near by. With this conveniently-deposited key the robbers gained the interior of the massive safe, when they coolly and deliberately cleared out the entire contents, and packing them up in a convenient bundle relocked the safe, pocketed the key, and went out, relocking as they did so all seven of the intermediate doors between the safe and the street door. The aggregate value of the bonds and securities contained in the safe at the time of the robbery, and which were carried off by the burglars, amounted, as already stated, to nearly $300,000. Of this amount, $94,800 were in U. S. coupon bonds, 6's, 1881; $61,200 in U. S. coupon 5-20 bonds; and 41,050 in U. S. 7-30 bonds; $10,300 in compound interest notes, $1,760 in bills of the Concord National Bank, and $1,584 in bills of the Concord Bank, old issue. There were also fourteen $1,000 Rhode Island State bonds; twelve $1,000 and twelve $500 Maine bonds; ten $500 Vermont bonds, and a few other minor securities, amounting in all to about $1,300. A portion of these bonds and securities belonged to the capital of the bank, and to depositors whose names appear upon its books. But the greater portion of the stolen bonds was the property of the Middlesex Institution for Savings, the trustees having placed them there for safe keeping. Mr. George Heywood is the President of the Concord National Bank, and Cashier of the Middlesex Institution for Savings. Mr. George M. Brooks is the President of the Middlesex Institution.

DISCOVERY OF THE ROBBERY.

When Mr. Cheshire, the teller, returned from his dinner, he found the bank locked up, and at the first glance everything about the bank and offices appeared just as he had left them. It was but a few moments, however, before he discovered that the safe key was missing, having been taken during his absence, and that he was shut out from the safe and all present knowledge of the extent of the robbery which he readily supposed had been committed. The president of the bank, Mr. Heywood, being the only one who could tell what the safe actually contained before the robbery, and having a duplicate key, was immediately telegraphed for. On his arrival the extent of the loss sustained by the bank through the bold operations of the burglars, became known, and Mr. Heywood at once proceeded to Boston and laid what few facts he had gathered before Col. Kurtz, Chief of the Boston Police, and desired his assistance. The Chief detailed Detectives Heath and Jones, of the Boston force, who took the next train and came on to this city, and notified Superintendent Kennedy of the commission of the robbery. Capt. Young, of the New York Metropolitan Detective Force, was called in, and he detailed Detectives Kelso, Radford, Elder and McCord to work up the case. The services of Capt. John Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, were also called in.

OPERATIONS OF THE POLICE.

The police officers detailed on the case, from Boston and New York, held frequent consultation, but for some time they failed to hit upon any feasible plan of operations. They, however, were impressed with the idea that the robbery had been effected by some one of the employes of the Concord Bank, as the work was performed in so systematic and clean a manner. In an interview with the President of the Bank, Mr. Heywood, this hypothesis was overthrown, as that gentleman expressed his firm conviction that no one of the bank officials had any hand in the affair. The only one who could be at all suspected was the paying teller, Mr. Cheshire, but that gentleman had been a number of years in the employ of the Concord Bank, was out of the reach of temptation, and bore an irreproachable character as a man and an employe.

Finding that no suspicion could be attached to the officials or attaches of the bank, Capt. Jourdan and his associate officers were compelled to abandon the scheme they had already sketched out, and try again. While the energetic detectives were racking their fertile brains for a clue to the mystery, Capt. Jourdan, who at this time had begun to take up the lead which he so successfully maintained all through the subsequent investigations, happened to remember that a notorious counterfeiter, named Langdon W. Moore, alias Charley Adams, who was well known to the New York Police as a most successful operator in erasing numbers on stolen bonds and renumbering them, resided at a place called Framingham, twelve miles from Concord. The well-known antecedents of Moore, and his peculiar talents, suggested the idea that he might have something to do with the robbery. Consultation was had, and the result of the conference was that Detectives Heath and Jones went to Boston, and soon after their arrival Detective Hunt, of the Boston force, was sent to Framingham to make investigations. He arrived at Framingham on the 27th September, but failed in finding Moore, as no trace existed of his presence. The detective, however, learned that Moore had been ill for some months. Finding that the scent was faint, Hunt returned to Boston, reporting his non-success.

Search was then made for the suspected counterfeiter in this city, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, but with no success. Supposing that Moore might have gone to Canada, the Boston detective, Heath, was sent there to make the necessary search. He remained in the city of Hamilton several days, but, after a persevering effort, he found himself compelled to give up the chase as hopeless. Again the enterprising detectives found themselves thrown off the trail.

A NEW TRAP.

At this juncture Capt. Jourdan and Detective Elder became satisfied that a certain person, well known to them as a suspicious character, was in communication with Moore, and on watching him for a day or two they discovered that he was in the frequent habit of going up town, being traced as far as Fifty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue. They determined to "pipe" him, and, with that end in view, the Captain caused the man to be closely watched by officers from his precinct. From the close of October to the 15th of January the scrutiny of the suspected man's movements was continued, Capt. Jourdan receiving each evening a written report of his doings.

This constant search effected nothing, as no knowledge could be gleaned of his business in Fifty-fourth street. In this extremity the detectives determined to take the risk, and concluded to arrest the suspected person. On Monday, the 15th of January, therefore, Capt. Jourdan, Detectives Hunt and Elder, with Officer Dunn, of the Sixth Precinct, proceeded up town. Soon after their arrival at the corner of Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, the object of their suspicions came up, and he was immediately arrested and pushed into a carriage that was in readiness. The prisoner was conveyed to the Sixth Precinct and searched. The officers expected to find some clue to the whereabouts of Moore, but were somewhat astonished on finding $1,000 worth of counterfeit fractional currency concealed on the person of their prisoner.

ON THE RIGHT SCENT.

The prisoner seemed greatly alarmed at his predicament, and gave his name as Thomas Bouton. He begged the officers to "let up on him," as he did not want to go to State Prison. As the fellow seemed thoroughly frightened, and of a pliable nature, Captain Jourdan told Bouton that they wanted Moore, and if he would help them in their search some arrangement might be made by which he would escape an infliction of the full penalty which the law provided for his offence. Partially reassured by the Captain's implied promise, Bouton became more quiet, although he protested that he did not know where Moore was hiding, but he could find out, and promised to help the officer all he could.

The prisoner was then taken before Justice Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court, by Capt. Jourdan, who requested that some steps might be taken to enable him and his associate officers to make use of the information and services volunteered by Bouton. The Justice, however, replied that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and referred the Captain to District-Attorney Hall. He also stated his inability to assist the Police in the matter, but sent them to the United States District-Attorney, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the crime being a United States offence. Both Mr. Dickinson and his assistant in office, S. G. Courtney, Esq., consented to the proposition, and Bouton was taken before a United States Commissioner, and admitted to bail to answer to the charge.

As soon as Bouton found that he stood some chance of escaping punishment, he gave the officers information that led them to believe that a man named David Kinney was in constant communication with the long sought for Moore. Bouton also stated that this Kinney was the go-between for the sale of the stolen bonds.

ANGLING FOR THE PRIZE.

This was getting near the goal, and the work was commenced in earnest, and the subsequent movements of the detectives were rapidly executed. Bouton was furnished with $3,000 and directed to negotiate for the purchase of $20,000 worth of the stolen bonds. He succeeded in finding Kinney, and broached the subject of the proposed purchase to him, offering to deposit the $3,000 as a guarantee. Kinney agreed to sell the bonds, but he told Bouton that he was afraid Moore would not trust him with so large an amount, as he seldom received more than $10,000, but that he would do the best he could. While conversing with Bouton, Kinney exhibited $3,431 in Concord Bank bills (both old and new issues), and offered to sell them to him for half their actual value. He gave the bills to Bouton, requesting him to see what he could do in disposing of them. This interview took place on Thursday, the 18th of January, and Kinney agreed to meet Bouton the following Sunday, the 21st, and bring the desired bonds. Bouton, on his return from the interview, gave the bank bills to Capt. Jourdan. Detective Hunt was detailed to follow Kinney, with the hope of finding the hiding-place of Moore. Both Kinney and the officer took a Philadelphia train, but in reaching that city the detective lost sight of his game, so gave up the chase and returned.

KINNEY ARRESTED.

About 10 o'clock on the 21st ult., Detectives Elder and Hunt, with Capt. Jourdan, arrested Kinney in Forty-fifth street, while on his way to the place agreed upon by him and Bouton. He was placed in a carriage and conveyed to the station-house. On searching Kinney, $12,000 of the missing bonds were found in his possession, and he was the next day committed for examination by Justice Dowling. When asked where he obtained the bonds, Kinney coolly stated that they were his own property, and declined answering any questions until he had seen his lawyer. By permission of General Superintendent Kennedy, the prisoner was held in custody at the Sixth Precinct Station House. Mr. Heywood was telegraphed for, and the bonds found with Kinney shown to him, but he failed to identify them as a portion of the missing property, the numbers having been most skillfully changed. They were also exhibited to Mr. Van Dyck, the Sub-Treasurer, and other attaches of the Sub-Treasury, who unhesitatingly pronounced them as genuine issues. Mr. Vail, the cashier of the Bank of Commerce, was also deceived by the adroit manner of altering of numbers in the bonds.

Kinney remained obdurate for about two days, when he at length sent for Capt. Jourdan, desiring an interview. When the Captain went into his room, Kinney said that if the officers of the Concord Bank would promise not to prosecute him, he would inform the officers where he had obtained the bonds; that he had had nothing to do with the robbery. Mr. Heywood, the President of the Bank, on being appealed to in behalf of the Bank, consented to the terms proposed by Kinney.

RUNNING THE FOX TO EARTH.

From information tendered by Kinney, Capt. Jourdan, detectives Elder and Hunt, with officers Dunn and Haggerty, of the Sixth Precinct, proceeded on the 24th ult. to Camden, N. J., and on arriving there hired carriages and drove to the little village of Paulsboro, about twenty miles distant, reaching their destination about daylight. Just outside the village stood a handsome villa, almost on the banks of the Delaware river. After surrounding the house one of the officers knocked at the door. A man half dressed thrust his head out of an upper window, and said: "Gentlemen I will be with you in a few minutes," at the same time shutting the window. Almost at the same moment a man servant opened the door, when officers Dunn and Haggerty entered the hall-way, Capt. Jourdan and Elder remaining outside to await developments. As soon as the officers gained an entrance Moore stepped out of his room on the second floor, and, leaning over the banisters, demanded who they were, and what their business was, saying "what are you doing in my house?" at the same time drawing a pistol and presenting it at the little knot of officers standing at the foot of the stairs. Hunt replied, as he and his associates also drew their revolvers, "We are officers, and we want you, and you had better keep quiet."

MOORE SURRENDERS.

Finding that the police were determined on making an arrest, Moore asked if any one there knew him, and was informed by Hunt that Captain Jourdan and Detective Elder were there. Both of these being well known to him, he consented to come down and surrender. Elder then searched him, but found nothing on him that would criminate him. On being informed that he would be taken to New York, the prisoner at first refused to go, but after some little dispute he finally consented to proceed quietly. He was therefore conveyed to this city by Captain Jourdan, Detective Hunt and Officer Haggerty, Detective Elder and Officer Dunn remaining at the villa. On being brought before Justice Dowling, Moore was committed for examination on a charge of burglary.

THE SEARCH FOR THE BONDS.

Although the police have succeeded in checking the further sale of the stolen bonds, and have also arrested the principal burglar engaged in the robbery, they now have a still more difficult task to perform—that of finding the great bulk of the missing securities—but they proceeded with their investigations with alacrity. The two officers left behind made vigorous search throughout the premises. They pulled down the curtains, ripped up the carpets, broke open desks and secretoires, plunged into beds and made an exhaustive reconnoissance of every possible article of furniture that could in any way be made a place of concealment. But all their efforts met with no reward, for when Capt. Jourdan and the other officers returned from New York, nothing had been recovered. Another search was then instituted, this time the wainscoting and the flooring of every room received a complete overhauling. Yet they failed to discover any of the stolen property. In this extremity Capt. Jourdan and Hunt returned to this city, and reported to Superintendent Kennedy. He gave the anxious officers some valuable hints and several important instructions, advising them how to act in their proposed third search.

Acting on these suggestions of Mr. Kennedy the officers set themselves earnestly to work to find the bonds they were satisfied were concealed somewhere on or about the premises. This time they devoted their energies to the outbuildings, and ripped up the floor and stalls of the stable. Beneath the floor they discovered traces of recent excavations. Digging down a few feet, their efforts were rewarded by finding a large glass jar, about twelve inches high, hermetically sealed with wax. The jar was tied up in a large piece of canvas, while over all was wrapped an India rubber coat. On opening the jar $100,000 worth of United States bonds were discovered.

Considerably elated at their success, the officers next proceeded to a water-gate standing on the brink of the Delaware River, the sill of which was several inches below the high-water mark. After digging down about four feet, their spades struck a tin box, which, after being unearthed, was found to contain $79,000 of the long-lost bonds. Very little search was made after this second discovery, and the Captain and his associates returned to this city and handed the recovered bonds to Superintendent Kennedy, who, on the officers of the bank fully identifying them as their property, at once surrendered them to the President. Since that time, Capt. Jourdan has received per express, from some unknown person, three $1,000 United States bonds, which were also identified and handed over to the Concord Bank. The police thus succeeded in recovering $198,431 of the stolen property, in bonds and bank bills.

THE STORY OF THE BURGLARY.

Since his arrest Moore has been quite communicative, and from his statements to the officers having him in charge we obtain a complete idea of the manner in which the robbery was planned and carried to so successful an ending. It appears that two men planned and executed the entire affair, being engaged in the preliminaries for nearly eight months. The names of the burglars are Charles Moore and Henry Howard, alias Henry Hood, alias "English Harry."

Some time during the month of January, 1865, Howard, chancing to pass the Concord Bank and being in a professional vein, thought to himself, "What a good bank that would be to operate on!" He at once went in and asked the teller for change for a bill, intending to try and discover the locality of the safe. Mr. Cheshire, however, not liking his appearance, declined doing as he was requested. Consultation was then had by the conspirators at Adams' house, and about a week after Howard's attempt, Moore went to the bank and purchased some 7.30 bonds, all the time keeping a sharp lookout on the teller's movements, and so discovered where the safe stood, and at the same time noticed that the safe key was placed upon the shelf. They then proceeded to gain an entrance to the bank, and after fifteen nights' labor the burglars succeeded in getting a perfect impression of the wards of the lock to the outer door of the bank. They then proceeded in regular detail to fit keys to the locks of seven other doors which barred their entrance to the safe, being employed in this difficult task from seventy to eighty nights.

After manufacturing the eight keys to unlock the several doors, their expectations on reaching the safe were greatly dampened by finding that the key had been removed. The safe being secured by a patent combination lock, the burglars were for the time completely foiled. They, however, concluded that the safe might be blown open during the then approaching equinoctial storm, and with that end in view they made all necessary preparations. After obtaining the requisite tools for drilling fuse holes round the defiant lock, they purchased seven or eight heavy livery blankets, which they intended to use as a means of deadening the report of the explosion. The two men must have gone about this portion of their scheme with great coolness, having studied well the difficulties and the dangers before them. Finding that the only human being sleeping near the premises was a man living in a house some thirty feet from the bank, they based their calculations accordingly. Making all due allowance for the deadening power of the storms without, they estimated the force of the explosion, and calculated that by wetting their blankets, and laying them in front of the safe, and by opening the windows slightly, and leaving the doors ajar, no one thirty feet off would be more than awakened by the explosion. The equinoctial storm, however, proved to be a "dry" one, so the project was abandoned.

Knowing that the safe key was left on its shelf during the daytime, they concluded to watch the teller and learn his daily habits. Finding that the bank was left all alone and unguarded for two hours each day, the two persistent plotters determined to hazard everything and make the attempt while Mr. Cheshire was at dinner. On the day of the robbery, just before noon, Howard drove up near the bank in a covered wagon, and stopping just below, got out, blanketed and fastened his horse. He then reentered his wagon and kept a strict watch. Mr. Cheshire came out, and locking the door, started homeward. Almost immediately after, Moore came down the street, in an opposite direction, from that observed by his confederate, and coolly walked up the steps to the door. As he was unlocking the door a little girl came up and asked for Mr. Cheshire. He informed her that the teller had gone to dinner, but would be back at 2 o'clock. He then opened the street door and went in, locking it behind him. The child met a friend and spoke to him, when the man went to the door and knocked several times, but receiving no answer, finally walked away. Moore, in the meantime, proceeded to unlock the seven interior doors, never heeding the raps on the street door, and finding the safe key on its shelf, opened it, and packed up the bonds and other property stored in the safe in a bundle. He then relocked the safe and the eight doors, exchanged a rapid glance with Howard, who was still quietly seated in the wagon, and walked up the street, with the bundle under his arm. As soon as Moore was fairly out of sight, Howard jumped out of his wagon, and going into a hardware store near by, purchased ten pounds of nails, and tossed them into the vehicle. He then unfastened the horse, and drove off in an opposite direction to that taken by Adams. By making a wide detour he was enabled to reach a grove on the outskirts of the city, where he found Moore, and the daring pair escaped with their booty to the house occupied by Moore at Framingham.

Such is the history of this remarkable case, and it must be confessed that the daring and coolness of the burglars throughout their entire scheme of operations, have been seldom if ever equaled. The efforts of the officers to whom the subsequent investigations were confided, also evinced great tact and no small degree of patience and strategy. They recovered a large portion of the stolen property, caught the principal burglar, and only missed securing his confederate by the incautious use of the telegraph between this city and Boston. In all probability "English Harry" is safe from immediate arrest. Moore and [illegible] are now in custody awaiting the [illegible] of the Massachusetts authorities. Bouton, in all probability, will be lightly dealt with in consideration of his valuable assistance. Moore is thirty-three years of age, and is described as a man of great address, and well educated. Kinney is forty and Bouton thirty-five. All of the men engaged in the robbery are understood to be Americans.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Convention.

Nomination and Platform of the Convention.

HARTFORD, Feb. 14, 1866.

The Convention met at ten o'clock precisely, at Allyn Hall, the same place in which the Democratic Convention met a week ago. The floor was completely filled with delegates, and the galleries were crowded with interested spectators. The stage was appropriated to the officers and reporters.

Mr. N. D. Sperry, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the body to order.

Dexter R. Wright, of New Haven, was nominated as temporary chairman, and, in taking the stand, [illegible] be the same as [illegible] Congress and [illegible] Johnson endorsed the Republican party when the hell hounds of rebellion chased him through Tennessee, and Republicans should now endorse him. [illegible] that Republicans should converge to the same [illegible] through the loss.

Wm. D. Kinne, Geo. Batty, Wm. B. Beck, E. J. Aldbury and [illegible] were chosen Secretaries.

The routine business of organization was then proceeded with, and committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed.

A committee of one from each senatorial district on resolutions was next appointed, as follows: H. R. W. Welch, General James T. Pratt, L. A. Barbour, C. F. Winchester, C. H. Carter, James F. Babcock, Augustus Brandegee, H. E. Starkweather, L. Hibbard, Col. Dwight Morris, F. S. Windman, Gen. O. S. Ferry, David Gallup, Col. Matherson, A. Cathney, G. H. Noble, S. W. Gold, Oscar Leech, Wm. E. Crane, Wm. H. Hibby and C. A. Atkins.

Mr. Brandegee moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Another delegate moved to amend so as to refer without reading such resolutions.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Douglas opposed the amendment, as he thought it was desirable to learn the sentiments of all. If any irritating resolutions were to be offered, it was right to hear them in open convention, and discover the worst at once.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was adopted. A perfect deluge of resolutions followed. Several delegates drew from their pockets prepared sets of resolutions, and many asked permission to have them read; but under the rule adopted the Convention was saved from this infliction. All the resolutions were referred to the appropriate committee without reading or discussion.

THE BALLOTING.

An informal ballot for a nominee for Governor was next taken, with the following result:

Whole number 403.

	Votes.		Votes.
Joseph R. Hawley	[illegible]	J. S. Rice	10
Robert Averill	66	D. W. Douglas	10
E. C. Scranton	20	Scattering	10

Mr. J. Lord Harrison moved the nomination of General Hawley by acclamation.

The motion was carried, and General Joseph R. Hawley was accordingly nominated for Governor by acclamation, amidst great enthusiasm, and three rousing cheers for the candidate.

A committee was appointed to acquaint Gen. Hawley of his nomination, and request his attendance at the Convention at the meeting subsequent to the adjournment. At this stage a recess for an hour was taken.

On reassembling the names of candidates for Lieutenant Governor were mentioned.

Mr. Trumbull named Hon. David A. Gallup, of Windham county.

Mr. Babcock, of East Haven, named Oliver F. Winchester, of New Haven.

Another delegate named John T. Wait, of Norwich.

Mr. Robbins Battell was likewise named for the position.

An informal ballot for Lieutenant Governor was taken with the following result:

Winchester	111	Battell	[illegible]
Gallup	10[illegible]	Scattering	4
Wait	96		

On motion the nomination of O. F. Winchester for Lieutenant Governor was made unanimous.

For Treasurer the following men were named:—G. Taintor, of Windham county; D. H. Sterling, of Bridgeport; G. A. Davis and Wm. G. Street. An informal ballot resulted as follows: Taintor, 254 votes; Sterling, 14[illegible]; scattering, 13. Henry G. Taintor for Treasurer was then made unanimous.

For Secretary of State, David B. Borth, of Danbury, and L. E. Pease, of Somers, Tolland county, were named. A ballot resulted as follows: Pease, 155 votes; Borth, 148. The nomination of L. E. Pease for Secretary of State was thereupon made unanimous.

For Comptroller, Hiram Vesser, of Easthampton; Samuel E. Rockwell, of New Britain; Robbins Battell and G. E. Hodge, of Litchfield county, were named. An informal ballot resulted thus: Battell, 134; Hodge, 55; Vesser, 41. The nomination of Robbins Battell for Comptroller was then made unanimous.

A State Central Committee of one from each county was then chosen.

At this point of the proceedings Mr. Sperry presented a banner to the chairman of the delegation from Portland, the banner town of Connecticut.

SPEECH OF GEN. HAWLEY.

After this interesting ceremony the scene at the back of the stage opened, disclosing to view Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, who stepped forward to the footlights, and was greeted with tremendous and long-continued cheering. The General is a man about thirty-eight years of age, of medium stature, elegant build and fine presence. Col. Wright introduced him to the Convention in a few words, and after the applause subsided the General spoke substantially as follows: He was profoundly sensible of the honor that had been conferred upon him, and was deeply grateful to his fellow-citizens of Connecticut. All the energies of his mind and body should be devoted to the work in hand. He was aware that in a great measure the honor was due to the fact that he had gone through the war, and he desired that the glory he now felt should be shared by all the soldiers of Connecticut. He would say to his fellow soldiers: "Share with me the satisfaction of this honor." Five years ago it would have been thought incredible, if anybody had predicted that the country would have passed through all that it had borne in safety. But the people now know that the country had borne all this and more gloriously. They knew that the principle of extreme Democracy would be sustained. The labors of the Republican party were great. It might be that all were not satisfied with what had been done in the Convention. Probably some might desire things in the resolutions that were not in them. He himself might have desired peculiar views of his own embodied in the platform, but whatever was adopted it might be taken for granted that if it was right it would be approved and endorsed by the people. It was the duty of all to practice the same forbearance as that which was exhibited during the war, and to do everything for the good of the party and the cause.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Babcock, of New Haven, next reported a series of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That we render hearty thanks to Almighty God for the valor of our armies and navies, the fortitude of our people, and the wisdom and firmness of our rulers, whereby, under His guidance, rebellion has been subdued, and the rightful sovereignty of the Republic restored.

Resolved, That we owe a debt of gratitude which we can never adequately repay to the gallant sons of Connecticut, who, in the hour of the nation's peril, went forth upon the land and sea to maintain the honor of our flag and the perpetuity of our Government; that we point with an honest pride to the devotion and gallantry by which on every battle-field they have reflected lustre upon themselves and upon the history of Connecticut; and, while appreciating their gallant deeds, we denounce with indignation the conduct of that party which from the first has opposed all legislation looking to them their just dues, the reinforcement of their thinned ranks, or their right to vote while in the field, and which has just adjourned its Convention without a word of recognition of their heroic services either in its platform or their proceedings.

Resolved, That we unite our lamentations with those of the nation over the grave of the honest, unflinching, patriotic and great hearted Abraham Lincoln, whose fame will stand by the side of that of Washington while the Republic endures.

Resolved, That we gladly express our confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of his successor, Andrew Johnson, who braved secession in its den and defied armed rebellion in Tennessee, who sprang from the people and is identified with all their interests, and we do pledge him our hearty support [illegible] a just, complete and permanent [illegible] of the Union.

Resolved, That the Union majority of the present Congress we recognize a noble array of true and tried defenders of the principles of constitutional liberty and order, and that we repose with confidence in their wisdom and patriotism for the settlement of the questions appropriately pertaining to the legislative department of the Government.

Resolved, That in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions we rely confidently upon all the departments of the Government to co-operate to secure by every necessary guarantee the measures that have already been indicated by executive and legislative action, namely, the extinction of the doctrine of secession, the repudiation of all pecuniary obligations incurred in support of the rebellion, the sacred inviolability of the national debt, the complete destruction of slavery in fact as well as in name, and the exercise of appropriate laws to assure to every class of citizens the full enjoyment of their rights and immunities, accorded to all by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Union party of Connecticut will hold all public officers, local, State and Federal, to the strictest accountability and the most rigid economy in the public expenditures.

Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham our hearty thanks for his long, laborious, patriotic and unselfish service to this commonwealth. A grateful people will cherish him in their warmest affections, and posterity will enroll his name among the foremost of the honored sons of the Republic.

Resolved, That we pledge to the candidates this day nominated our hearty and undivided support, and that, relying upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, we feel confident of their vindication of our action through the ballot box.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, after which Mr. Babcock offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our gallant fellow citizen, Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, has commended himself anew to our confidence and esteem by his recent order for the protection of the freedmen of Virginia against the unjust and tyrannical legislation of that State, which order having been approved by the Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the nation, we feel assured that justice will be rendered to the otherwise defenceless of all classes, so that every man in every State may be proud to say at all times and in all places, "I am an American citizen."

This was also adopted unanimously.

The Convention then adjourned, with a vote of thanks to the presiding officer and three cheers for the whole ticket.

Thoughts Suggested by the Sunday Paper Question.

[From the Chicago Evening Journal.]

Certain of "the children of light" in this city are not as "wise in their generation as the children of this world," or they would quit their quarrel with the Sunday papers. The reverend gentlemen mean well, but they have occasion to say, in view of the present pelting they are getting from the press, as the frogs in the fable said to the boys who stoned them: "This may be fun to you, but it is death to us!"

It is as bad strategy for a clergyman as it is for a general to give himself too long a line to defend, and it is as wise in the one as it is in the other, to make as few unsuccessful assaults as possible upon the enemy's position. Defeat demoralizes; foolhardiness is pitied rather than admired. A blundering commander will fail with twice the number of troops that a skillful leader needs to insure victory. And a blunderer will fail, be he ever so bold, while a strategist will succeed, though he may be deficient in daring.

There is a fascination, we admit, in Davy Crockett's motto, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," but there is a delusion in it also. It is generally interpreted, If you think you are right, why bang away! This we demur at. We prefer quite another maxim from quite another source, and which, if we mistake not, was designed especially for the instruction of the successors of the Apostles all time through and all the world over. It is contained in the words, "Wise to win souls."

Now don't snatch up your words and torture them into a commendation of some Rev. [illegible] Cream Cheese. We despise the Reverend Cream Cheese, but we have no less disgust at a reverend [illegible] The latter is as deficient in the discretion which is often the better part of valor, as the former is in the courage which is always indispensable in valor as well as in careful conduct.

Now do we recommend to the enemies of the truth. [illegible] to the [illegible] ridiculous than advantageous when the [illegible] fall into the hands of those they set out to capture. A well timed and well [illegible] [illegible] warfare, [illegible] raid.

Intemperance, organized and open licentiousness, customs of society that decoy the young into the paths of sensuality under the specious garb of respectability, avarice, cupidity, sharp practices, cruelty to animals, intolerance, excess and profanity, [illegible] the badges of sabbath [illegible] field do these afford for the [illegible] and the daring onset of the clergy! [illegible] marks for the arrows of invective, themes for denunciatory declamation, for the scorching expose and the blasting [illegible] of the city's spiritual watchmen!

How to keep the Sabbath, the [illegible] origin and the obligations of the Sabbath, are questions about which the [illegible] as differ they do about all [illegible] ance under the Christian dispensation, [illegible] differ they do not, and cannot, [illegible] those colossal and overshadowing evils, of which there are quite enough to keep the clergy in raiding opportunities for a long, long while. It is a much more [illegible] matter that disreputable papers are published every Thursday, than that a reputable paper is published every Sunday.

As to the millions of the working [illegible] who cannot be persuaded into the churches by their friends or attracted there by preaching, and who will not observe the Sabbath and the ordinances as some of the clergy tell us believe they should, why, we must do the next best thing for them—come as near the very best thing as we can. If they will not listen to the sermon, we must give them something to listen to which, although it may not be as good as the sermon, may be better than nothing.

Such, we think, is a sensible view of the question, in which we know not a few of the clergy agree with us.

Anti-Monopoly Meeting at Sadorus.

The citizens of Sadorus and Platt county generally, had an anti-monopoly meeting at the former place, on the 22d ult., at which, among a number of others, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the people of Illinois owe to themselves and their posterity two plain duties: first, to determine the tariff of railroad freights by legislation, so that the price paid by the shipper shall be only commensurate with the facilities afforded by the company; second, that a system of water communication should be constructed which will furnish a cheap and easy transit from the West to the seaboard, for all produce and merchandise, and to secure this end, Congress should make appropriations for making the Illinois and Michigan Canal more efficient, and constructing a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side.

Resolved, That the grant by a State, of a charter to a railroad company with the right to take and use private property without the consent of the owner, is only upon the condition that public [illegible] necessity and convenience require it, and when any company, organized under such charter, [illegible] an agreement with any man or set of men to furnish to them alone all freight carried over their road, that moment such company ceases to be a public benefit and becomes a monopoly, and forfeits the privilege of its charter.

Resolved, That Chicago is to some extent responsible for the grievances of which we complain, for in that city the most unjust system has been adopted by capitalists and railroad corporations, denying consignees of grain of the right to deliver shipments at such points as they may prefer. The Board of Trade have also ignored the rights of private persons and the public at large, by winking at the elevator and warehouse monopolies, and permitting an unjust inspection of grain, causing loss and annoyance to the producer; and if these swindles are not broken up we will seek other markets.

THE NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS will soon be in active operation, and has secured as its general New York depot, the old office of the Hudson River Railroad, at Chambers street. The stock is held very closely by the original takers, who expect it to sell at a high premium at no distant day. The American Express stock sells four times as high as the shares of roads on which its business is done, and that of the new concern will no doubt be more valuable than any railway stock [illegible] a contract with [illegible] various [illegible] forwarding agencies [illegible] permits [illegible] the business of railway corporations, and [illegible] your the substance of people who [illegible] roads are run primarily for the stockholders. The profits of express companies are made to a great degree from the [illegible] tive kinds of freight at extra rates, [illegible] hired of the roads upon the basis of ordinary traffic.—*N. Y. Tribune, 14th.*

A LETTER from Vicksburg supplies the following synopsis of the by-laws adopted by a company of Mississippi State Militia recently organized at the capital of that State:

"The Company votes to adopt the regulations and tactics of the Confederate army.

"No one admitted a member of the Company who was not in the Confederate army, or who *was not friendly to the Confederate cause.* Motto—'Try us.'

"*The uniform to be grey*, but the buttons and insignia of rank to be the same as in the United States army."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1866.

Business during the week ending to-day has been interfered with to a great extent by the weather, in consequence of which the mails have been delayed, freight of all kinds has been kept back, and the markets have ruled dull and heavy.

The money market is, necessarily quiet, but as compared with the demand for currency, the supply is more ample, and the market is considerably easier than formerly; but rates of discount are steady at the banks at 10 per cent per annum, and on the street at 12@24 per cent.

The following table shows the clearings and balances at the Clearing House in this city for the week ending to-day:

		Clearings.	Balances.
Feb.	12	$1,078,444.08	$121,[illegible]
"	13	873,978.94	133,867.[illegible]
"	14	867,669.53	117,[illegible]
"	15	812,318.55	145,[illegible]
"	16	7[illegible],122.53	1[illegible]
"	17	800,341.88	1[illegible]
Total		$5,143,603.60	$314,594.[illegible]
Last week		$6,220,739.89	$[illegible]

The demand for Eastern Exchange is fully equal to the supply, and the market is firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold at a premium of 50c per thousand dollars.

The Produce markets to-day were dull and heavy. Flour was flat and unchanged. Wheat ruled 1@1½c per bushel lower. Corn was quiet and steady. Oats were dull and easier. Rye and Barley were dull and nominal. Highwines were neglected. Provisions ruled firmer, but less active. Dressed Hogs were a shade better.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 137¾, declined to 137, and closed at 13[illegible]. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers:

10:30 a. m.	13[illegible]	12:00 m.	13[illegible]
10:40 a. m.	13[illegible]	12:15 p. m.	[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	13[illegible]	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:10 a. m.	13[illegible]	3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:20 a. m.	13[illegible]	3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	13[illegible]		

Here the market has been steady and dull at [illegible]@137. Silver was nominal at 130.

Government Securities are in good demand and firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1867	10[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	103	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	103	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	103	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	94¾	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	99¾@99½	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	107½	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	106¾	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Aug., 1864	106¼	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	105¼	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	104¼	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	10[illegible]	[illegible]

Local Stocks were dull and unchanged. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County Sevens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County Sevens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber Commerce, old	[illegible]	[illegible]

—There is but one old State [illegible] in Massachusetts left to go through the [illegible] making monthly returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. It is the North Bridgewater Bank, and it may be interesting to know how it stands. Its last statement makes the following exhibit:

Capital	$100,000	Circulation	[illegible]
Loans	113,0[illegible]	Specie	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]		

—The total value of imports at Boston for the week ending February 9th was $700,[illegible], against $[illegible],[illegible] during the corresponding week in 1865. Total since January 1st, $5,321,[illegible]. Average amount per week, $[illegible].

—The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending February 9th, including specie, $[illegible], against $[illegible] for the corresponding week in 1865.

—The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston, at the close of business on [illegible], was $[illegible], a decrease of $[illegible] as compared with the close of the preceding week.

—The total value of the exports, exclusive of specie, from New York since January 1st compared with the exports for the same time and with the imports and imports during the corresponding period last year is as follows:

	1865.	1866.
Exports	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Imports	12,[illegible]	[illegible]

—In Boston, money continues in good supply with a limited demand. The banks are taking short dated notes from their regular customers [illegible] and discounting but sparingly requests of longer maturities. The best grades of paper having three or four months to run are passed by the brokers and bankers at seven and a half per cent. Other good notes and strictly within the first grade are negotiated at eight and nine, and the more [illegible], occasionally, at from ten to fifteen per cent.

—The Boston *Post*, of Wednesday last, says: "Business of most kinds is rather dull, and the usual purchasers of domestic and foreign merchandise are holding back for a more settled state of affairs, and hesitate about making extensive engagements until they can act understandingly in reference to the unsettled measures before Congress. This temporary delay, it is to be hoped, will in due time be compensated for by increased activity in the various departments of trade and commerce."

—Great Western Railway of Canada earnings for the week ending Feb. 9: 1866, $51,[illegible]; 1865, $[illegible]; Inc. $[illegible].

—With regard to business at the South, the [illegible] Courier of yesterday contains the following:

"Advices from the South are encouraging, especially as regards the consumption of goods. The freedmen are all employed and the demand for labor cannot be fully satisfied. There are [illegible] from the lower Mississippi engaging laborers, both white and colored, to work on plantations, and while it promises a good crop of cotton, it also [illegible] a large consumptive demand for goods. The Chamber of Commerce reports show that the [illegible] of goods [illegible] the foreign [illegible] New York. At the same time [illegible] buying largely in the South, as [illegible] Lewis and Louisville. This is a [illegible] bers that is exceeding the most [illegible] anticipations; and if the cotton crop shall [illegible] London to the arrangements they have made, [illegible] in the year, it all [illegible] with the South the capital which is being used at the North [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] work [illegible] connection with the [illegible] From the most reliable information we have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]"

—In New York, money is very plenty and cheap. Call loans are freely done at 5 per cent. [illegible] though it is easy in the call market, [illegible] mercantile paper is not so plenty, and prime names [illegible]

STOCK EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY EVE., Feb. 17.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

Receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati.

Detroit Market—Feb. 15.

PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Receipts and Shipments of Hogs, Live and Dressed, from October 1 to Date—Approximate Statistics of Packing.

The receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day were 15,413 against 18,706 for the week previous and 6,997 for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Dressed Hogs were 10,150 against 17,451 last week, and 6,935 for the same week in 1865.

The following table shows the receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs from the first of December to date for three seasons:

The shipments of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day were 1,250 against 1,836 for the week previous, and 3,120 for the corresponding week in 1865. The shipments of Dressed Hogs were 2,554 against 7,087 last week, and 1,930 for the same week last year.

The following table shows the weekly shipments of Live Hogs from October 1 to date, for three seasons:

Deducting the shipments from the receipts, the balance should indicate about the number left over for packing and butchering:

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending February 17.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Saturday Evening, Feb. 17.

BEEF CATTLE.

THE MARKET.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOGS.

From the returns made to the Board of Trade we find the receipts and shipments for the week are as follows:

In the table of receipts above, the given receipts of Sunday and Monday are really those of the Saturday previous, and those given for Saturday are really those of Friday.

CLOSING OF THE MARKET.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

FREIGHTS—The following is the joint tariff of

Railroad Time Table.

LIST OF LETTERS

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 17th day of February, 1866.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Miscellaneous Letters.

SCANDINAVISKA LIST.

From February 4th to February 11th, 1866.

LETTRES FRANCAISES, &c., &c.

From February 4th to February 11th, 1866.

HOLLANDSE BRIEF.

—Office open from the 1st of April to the 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m.; from November 1st to April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m., and on Sundays from 9½ a. m. till 10½ a. m.

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

Business Cards

HAWORTH, JOHNS & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of
Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c.
Agents for J. W. TAYLOR & CO., New Orleans, La.
196 South Water Street, Chicago,
AND 37 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI.

HERMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NEW YORK.
L. A. OSTROM.
CHICAGO.

DRISCOLL & PALMER,
IMPORTERS OF
CARRAIGE CLOTHS
MANUFACTURERS OF
ENAMELED CLOTHS
AND
TABLE OIL CLOTHS, &C.
45 Courtlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

MOWING AND REAPING
MACHINE
KNIVES AND SICKLES.

Special Notices.

Good News at Last.

D. S. M. M. D.

I wish it to be correctly understood that the advertised preparation called Dr. Mills' Itch Cure is no production of mine, and that I am connected with nothing of the kind, directly or indirectly.

DAVID S. MILLS, M. D.

Dr. James.

"We have known Dr. James for more than twenty years, and have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion that he stands at the head of specialty physicians of that class in the United States, if not in the world. His office is in Chicago, No. 96 Randolph street, where he can be consulted by letter or in person. Our opinion is that it will pay any man, if his case is bad, to go all the way to Chicago to see the doctor. He has also lately published a book on the diseases he treats, which can be had for 50 cents by addressing him as above."

DR. JAMES' office and parlors are at 96 Randolph street.

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist there, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 134, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published gratuitously, free of charge.

Dr. Webster.

The Monitor.

Government Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BAKERY MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, STEAM ENGINE, TOOLS, BUILDINGS, COAL, WOOD, &c., AT JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 30, 1866.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Proposals.

STATE OF MAINE.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

THE CITY.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—John Kelly, late a resident of the Home, who died at four o'clock yesterday morning, will be buried at one o'clock to-day. Friends of the Home are invited to attend the funeral service.

ACCIDENT.—A telegram to his family a day or two ago conveyed the painful news that E. F. Colby, Esq., of this city, has sustained a fracture of both legs, through the bursting of a fly-wheel at his oil well in Kentucky. The danger to life is not ... [illegible]

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Mission Lodge of Good Templars, recently organized in this city, make an earnest appeal to Christian friends to aid them in their work of temperance reform, having, as they do, a purpose even beyond this, that of promoting spiritual advancement among those to whom their mission labors extend.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Thomas Convey, well known to many of our citizens as mate of the propeller "City of Madison," accidentally fell down the hold of the vessel on Friday evening, and was injured so severely that he died in about three hours afterward. He leaves a wife and three children in reduced circumstances.

CITY ASSESSORS.—The time is rapidly approaching at which City Assessors must be chosen by the Common Council to make up the property lists for the current year. We notice that the friends of several gentlemen are already moving in the premises. The work is an important one, and the offices should be filled by none but really competent men.

AFRICAN CHIEF'S ROBE.—The Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, No. 100 Monroe street, have in their possession a magnificent robe made in Central Africa for a native chief, which has been presented to them by a friend in Liberia. It is for sale—the proceeds to be devoted to the Freedmen's Aid Fund. Who bids?

RAILROADS AND THE STORM.—The Illinois Central Railroad track is now clear of snow, and trains are run with their accustomed regularity.

The Michigan Central trains will resume regular running time commencing this (Sunday) evening at six o'clock.

The other roads leading from this city are all in running order.

THE STAATS ZEITUNG.—Our acknowledgments are due to the *Staats Zeitung* for its prompt and obliging offer of assistance in the difficulties occasioned by the accident to our eight cylinder press. The *Zeitung* has one of the largest and most complete printing establishments in the West, and, while we find it unnecessary to avail ourselves of the kindness of its proprietors, we are under equal obligations to them for their friendly offer.

THE HOME-LABOR MOVEMENT.—The committee appointed to procure signatures for a call for the forthcoming meeting of the friends of Home Labor, is requested to meet at Room No. 1, Tremont House, on Monday evening, 19th inst., at eight o'clock, and to bring with them the signatures thus far obtained. The Committees on Speakers, Hall, Resolutions, &c., are also requested to meet at the same time and place. By order of the President of General Committee.

FENIANS.—P. A. Sinnott, a member of the Central Council of the F. B., will deliver a lecture on Monday evening in Smith & Nixon's Hall, in the interest of the O'Mahony party of the Fenian Brotherhood. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

"Law of the Sabbath,"—Sermon by Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D.

The following discourse on the "Law of the Sabbath," was delivered by Rev. D. X. Junkin, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, to his congregation last evening:

Exodus 20; 8-11. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work. But the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work," &c.

Mark 2; 27 and 28. "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. Therefore, the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath."

The moral law of the decalogue has been the object of admiring wonder by all the profoundest thinkers upon jurisprudence. It comprises, in ten brief precepts, the germ and substance of all human duty. It is the rule of right emanating from a holy God, and originally enstamped upon the nature of holy man at his creation, and constituting chiefly the moral image of God in which man was created. Defaced, in a degree, from the heart of man by the fall, still it remained through all past ages, and still remains, the heaven-born rule of right. There is no duty to God or man which it does not require—no sin against God or man that it does not forbid. It is amazingly comprehensive.

This law was reiterated at Sinai, written upon two tablets of stone, and delivered to the Israelites through the agency of Moses. But as the very charter of the Israelitish church and State contained a guarantee that through them, or the seed of Abraham, "all the families of the earth should be blessed," it was the manifest purpose of the Divine Lawgiver that all the laws of permanent and universal application, given to Israel, should be extended to all nations.

The word law was written upon the stone tables, as an indication of its perpetual obligation; and it is probable that the one table contained the four commands that prescribe our duties to God, and the other, the six, which prescribe our duties to man. The first command directs to the one only living and true God, the infinite, eternal, and unchangeable sovereign, author of all law, and the only object of religious worship. The second relates to the means of worship, forbidding idolatry. The third prescribes the spirit of worship, requiring reverence and sincerity, and forbidding profanity, and the fourth prescribes the time of worship, setting apart a certain portion of time to be a day of sacred rest, holy contemplation and spiritual culture.

The fourth precept of the moral law is our present theme. "It requireth the keeping holy to God such set times as He hath appointed in His word, expressly one whole day in seven, to be an holy Sabbath unto himself." The great first principle upon which all religion and morality rest, is the sovereignty of God. The Creator is supreme as a law-giver, and may enact what laws he pleases for the government of his creatures. Sovereign of our persons, property, talents, time and all our powers, He has a right to control and dispose of all of them. He is Lord of all our time, and may direct how we shall spend each moment in detail, if He choose to exercise the right. He might have required two, three, or four days of the week as holy-days had He chosen. And we believe that, in this section of the moral law, he has commanded men to labor six days of the week, and keep one holy to Him and to religion. One seventh of our time never was given to us for our own employment, but expressly reserved, in the original grant, as a day of rest and religious worship and culture. If he had incorporated in the moral law the appointment of other set times to be observed as holy days, we would have been bound to observe them. But no such appointment ever formed part of the perpetual moral code. In addition to the weekly Sabbath, it is true, God gave to Israel other set times for religious and festal purposes, but these were part of the ritual law, not of the moral code. They were part and parcel of those typical institutions which pertained ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. Sold by druggists, chemists and dealers in medicines, at twenty-five cents a box.

A Bad Breath the greatest curse of the ... How many lovers it has separated; how many friends forever parted. The subject is so delicate your dearest friend will not mention it, and you may be ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles. Price 75 cents. For sale by H. B. Lander, Chicago, wholesale agent, and all druggists.

Do not be deceived. No foreign perfumes can be imported for sale at the present rate of duty. Vile imitations of them are imposed upon the credulous. Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" stands alone, unapproached, incomparable; the most popular floral extract in existence, and far ahead of anything of the kind that Europe has ever produced. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor is a certain cure for burns, piles, corns, bunions, rheumatism, frost bites, and skin diseases. Try it. Only 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. OLIVER C. FORDHAM and Miss EMMA J. BAKER. Also, on the 17th, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM H. BRICE and Miss SARAH J. WELLS.

In this city, by Rev. R. W. Patterson, Miss MINNIE E. COMSTOCK and CHARLES D. THOMPSON.

At Batavia, Ill., on the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. H. ..., of Chicago, Maj. H. K. WOLCOTT, (late of the 19th Ill. Inf'ty) and Miss HELEN A., daughter of Levi Newton, all of Batavia, Ill.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday afternoon, February 18th, of ... ALICE WARNER, only child of ... and Maria L. Garner, aged 23 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. ... SULLIVAN will take place at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, to-day, at ... o'clock a. m. Cars leave the Milwaukee Depot at 2:30 p. m.

In this city, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of William W. Browning, aged ... years. The funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Browning, 157 Mitchell street, to-day, the 19th, at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between Dearborn and State.
McVICKER & MYERS .... Managers

MONDAY, Feb. 19th,
Benefit of Miss Mary Myers.
SHAKESPEARE'S MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. WM. PELISSIER, the popular German actor, will appear on this occasion as
SHYLOCK.
Nerissa .... Mrs. Myers.
Cast to the full strength of the Company.
The performance will conclude with the laughable Farce of
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.
Susan Sweetapple .... Mrs. Myers.
Bob Ticket .... Mr. Myers.
Tuesday—Return of JOHN BROUGHAM.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor and Manager.
MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.
MR. THOS. SAXBY .... Stage Manager.

The great success which has attended the representations of the sterling and legitimate plays, has induced the management to announce their continuance for the present week.

On Monday Evening, Feb. 19th, will be performed Boucicault's great drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN. Friday—Benefit of Mr. R. H. CRAIG.

In rehearsal, MY WIFE'S SECRET, and a new and thrilling play, dramatized from Chas. Dickens' last great work, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
HERRMANN!
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, Feb. 19th, 1866, and to continue every evening during the week.
THE WONDERFUL
PRESTIDIGITATEUR!
In his celebrated
EASTERN NECROMANTIC DELUSIONS.

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Seats in Orchestra and Balcony Boxes, $1. Family Circle, 25 cts. For sale at the Box Office of the Opera House. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

Saturday, Feb. 24th—GRAND FAREWELL GALA MATINEE. Doors open at 2; to commence at 3. Admission 50 cts; Children 25 cts.

VARIETIES THEATRE—
115 and 117 Dearborn street.

Remember, to-morrow evening and until further notice will appear in her choicest Dances, M'LLE AUGUSTA, the greatest American Danseuse living.

NELLIE HOWARD will appear after her late dangerous illness in her unrivalled Jig.

CLARA BURTON, whose wonderful Jig Dancing nightly elicits rounds of applause. BEN WHEELER and the best Company in America.

Scale of Prices—Parquette, 25 cts.; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $3 and $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cts.

Change of Time—Doors open 7¼ o'clock, commence at 8.

LECTURE
BY
P. A. SINNOTT,
Member of the Central Council
Fenian Brotherhood
AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
Monday Evening, Feb. 19th, 1866.
SUBJECT:
Fenianism from an American Stand Point.

[illegible]

FAITH WITH IRELAND!

[illegible]

AMERICANS ARE INVITED TO BE PRESENT.

Doors open at 7, Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

This young, gifted American orator has consented to give one (and only one this season) of her Lectures, in Smith & Nixon's Hall, on NEXT WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 21st inst.

The subject is "FLOOD TIDE," and has proved one of the most popular as well as interesting lectures that she has ever given, in proof of which crowds in Eastern cities have often been obliged to go away from large halls, unable to gain admission.

Tickets to be had at Lyon & Healy's, at 50 cents. Reserved Seats can be secured without extra charge if applied for on Monday, the 19th.

ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY.
LECTURE ON BURNS.

The Officers and Managers of the Illinois St. Andrews Society respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago, that a Lecture on
The Genius and Character of Burns
Will be delivered by
ROBERT HERVEY, ESQ.,
EX-PRESIDENT.
In aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Society,
IN SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
On FRIDAY, March 2, 1866.
Doors open at 7 p. m. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS EACH.

To be had of the members of the Committee; at the principal hotels; and of Peter Macfarlane, No. 44 Lasalle-st.; John Stewart, Ticket Agent, No. 39 Dearborn-st.; John Rankin, No. 177 Randolph-st.; Geo. MacPherson, Druggist, cor. of Clark and Washington sts.; and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Lecture.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, Feb. 23d,
BENEFIT OF
Mr. ROBERT H. CRAIG.
A new Burlesque on
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

GREAT AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT.

Having purchased the entire interest of Mr. C. L. Briggs, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of GEO. C. LEMON & CO., Mr. C. L. Briggs retiring. All demands due the late firm, also all claims upon the same, must be settled with the new firm.
GEO. C. LEMON & CO.
C. L. BRIGGS.

P. S.—Mr. C. L. BRIGGS will continue his former business at his old stand, 144 Dearborn-st.

MASQUERADE BALL.
GRAND
Metropolitan Masquerade Ball,
At the large and elegantly furnished (Old Board of Trade) Hall, corner of Wells and South Water-sts.
On Monday, Feb. 19th, 1866.
Tickets, $1 50 a person.

N. B.—A large assortment of Costumes and Masks of all kinds will be let at the Hall at reasonable prices.

CENTRAL PARK.
ORPHANS' BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.

Ice hard, and not affected by the mild weather. Orphan Asylum Building thrown open. Music, Magnesium Light and a Grand Time!

THE RINK.
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
Tuesday—Ladies' Prizes. Thursday—Great Hurdle Race.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Household Furniture, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 20th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a large and very superior assortment of ... Furniture, &c.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Amusements.

Great American Prize Concert.

Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.,
Change of time to March 28, 1866.
No Postponement.—The Concert will Positively take place on the above Date.

20,000 VALUABLE GIFTS,
Worth $300,000, will be presented to Ticket Holders.
100,000 Tickets Only Will be Sold.

[illegible]

Send in your orders soon if you would secure them. Tickets for sale at J. R. Walsh's Bookstore, Bamford & Baldwin's, 121 & 123 Monroe-st., C. A. Clarke's Drug Store, 119 South Clark-st., also by the proprietors, 144 Dearborn-st.

For particulars and full list of gifts, send for circular, enclosing stamp.
Address GEO. C. LEMON & CO.
144 Dearborn-st.

P. S.—Ask for Great American Prize Concert Tickets. Take no others.
Agents wanted. References required.

MAMMOTH GIFT CONCERT
AT
SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, CHICAGO,
Wednesday, Feb. 28th, 1866.
30,000 Dollars worth of First-class Gifts to be Distributed.

Consisting of one new House and Lot, 40x125 feet, on Fullerton avenue, one block and a half west of Clark street, valued at $10,000; Four fine first-class Pianos; One Hundred Silver Hunting Case Watches; Two Fine first-class Cottage Organs; Thirteen American H. C. Silver Watches; Twenty-five Gold Watches; Thirteen first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machines; Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Jewelry, Books, Albums, etc., etc.

30,000 TICKETS AT $1.00 EACH.
6 Tickets for $5.00.

All articles new and valued at retail prices. All Jewelry warranted solid gold.

Tickets can be had at TALLMADGE & CO.'S 105 Monroe street, two doors west of P. O.; McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn street; LYON & HEALY'S, 104 South Clark street; WING & MUSSELMEN, 130 South Clark street.

Parties in any part of the country wishing tickets will enclose one dollar and stamped envelope with their address to avoid error, and in return receive tickets with a full list of gifts. Address Box 6385.
S. H. NOBLE & CO.,
134 South Clark st.

NORTHWESTERN
GIFT CONCERT!
CHICAGO.
Saturday, March 17th, 1866.
FOURTH DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS.

$20,000 worth of Gifts, consisting of one CITY LOT, valued at $1,000; 3 first-class Pianos; 15 Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines; 5 Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organs; 25 Gold Watches; 100 Silver Hunting Lever Watches; 10 silver-plated Tea Sets; 10 American Silver Watches; Parlor and Chamber Furniture; Stoves, Albums, Cutlery, Books, Jewelry, etc.

20,000 Tickets at $1 Each.

Tickets for sale at J. R. Walsh's Bookstore, Lyon & Healy's Music Store, and L. F. Gaylord's Bookstore, under the Revere House.

For particulars and complete list of gifts send for circulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage.

All communications should be addressed to
WM. A. BRADFORD & CO.,
Post Office Box 533, Chicago, Ill.

INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS!!!
We will give the Agent selling the largest number of tickets, an American Hunting Case Watch valued at $40; the next largest, a Silver Patent Lever Watch, $35; the next largest a Silver Watch, valued at $25; besides the regular commission allowed to Agents.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.
OPEN THIS EVENING.
Splendid Ice!
Grand Masquerade Tuesday Evening.
LAST OF THE SEASON.

It is the intention of the "Management" to make this not only THE GRANDEST, but the most NOVEL and Entertaining Exhibition of
FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE COSTUMES
ever witnessed in this city. This large and commodious Park with its new
SHEET OF ELEGANT ICE,
Great Union Band and Hundreds of Masqueraders,
cannot fail to arouse the interest of all who witness the Grand Masquerade on Tuesday Evening. Come one, come all.

CENTRAL PARK.
Orphan's Benefit Monday Night.

City Notices.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Chicago, February 15th, 1866.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that Warren street be widened to the width of sixty-six (66) feet between Hoyne and ... streets, so that the same shall be on a line with that part of Warren street east of Hoyne and west of ...

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works will meet at Room No. ..., in the Court House, in said City, on the ... day of February, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to assess the damages that will be sustained, or the benefits conferred, together with the costs of the proceedings, by reason of the doing of such work and the making of said contemplated improvement.

The general description of the land to be condemned is a strip of land 16½ feet wide, more or less, on the south end of each of the following lots: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Also a strip of land 16½ feet wide, more or less, on the north end of each of the following lots: 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and sub-lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of lots 12 and 13, all in block 30, section 7, town 39, range 14 east.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS
IN THE CHICAGO CITY CEMETERY.—By a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, the title to that part of the Chicago City Cemetery embraced in lots numbered from (32) thirty two to and including number one hundred and eighty-two ..., of Green's Survey, and from number eight hundred and four (804) to and including number fourteen hundred and fifty five (1455) in the new survey was held invalid.

At a Regular Meeting of the Common Council held January 22d, 1866, an Ordinance was passed providing for the removal of the dead from that part of said Cemetery to which said title was declared invalid.

The undersigned have been appointed to carry out the provisions of said Ordinance. And for the accommodation of parties interested, have opened an office in Room No. 5, Court House, where all information in reference to the matter can be obtained and arrangements made for the selection of new lots in other Cemeteries and the removal of the dead to the same in accordance with said Ordinance.

J. B. RICE, Mayor.
WALTER KIMBALL, Comptroller,
W. WOODARD,
CHAS. G. WICKER,
IVER LAWSON, Committee of the Common Council.
F. H. BENSON, Supt.

Partnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM F. PORTER and ALBERT SHERWIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. F. PORTER,
A. SHERWIN.
Chicago, February 1st, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing and jobbing Boots and Shoes, at the store formerly occupied by Gillette, Whitney & Co. (40 Lake street,) under the firm name of GILLETTE, WATSON & CO.
HORACE GILLETTE, Late of Gillette, Whitney & Co.
JAMES L. WATSON,
JAMES E. AIKEN, Formerly of Hale, Aiken & Gale.

General Notices.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST CO.
Chicago, February 16, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of said company, on
MONDAY, March 5th,
Between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

FOR
IDAHO AND THE GOLD MINES
DIRECT,
From St. Louis, Mo.

Speedy, Reliable and Safe Transportation to Fort Benton, Helena, Virginia and Bannock Cities, Deer Lodge and all Intervening and Adjacent Points.

The following line of fast, new and commodious Steamers have just been completed for this trade, and will leave as follows:
BIG HORN, John P. Lafarge, master ...... March 15th.
ONLY CHANCE, R. J. Anderson, master .. March 15th.
BEN JOHNSON, W. R. Massey, master .. March 25th.
Or sooner on opening of navigation.

The above boats offer the following inducement to shippers and passengers:

1st. They have been built for all the requirements of the trade, guided by an experience of twenty years in navigating the Upper Missouri.

2d. They are so built as to avoid the usual delays which all boats have heretofore been subject to, arising from high wind.

3d. They will have the advantage of the experience of the oldest Pioneer in navigating and piloting in the Mountain trade.

4th. They are of such light draft as to enable them readily to pass up on any depth of water, to-wit:
ONLY CHANCE draws 12 inches light.
BIG HORN " 14 " "
BEN JOHNSON " 18 " "

5th. The Boats are all new, stanch and fast, and guaranteed to give satisfaction to freighters and all anxious to reach the Gold Mines at an early date.

For freight or passage apply, in person or by letter, to
CAPT. BEN JOHNSON,
No. 141 Olive street.
BOYD & SYLVESTER,
JOHN P. SOWEN,
Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—... young gentlemen desire to correspond with several respectable young ladies. Object, fun, love, friendship. Photographs exchanged if desirable. Address "Tempest and Centaur," Box ..., Chicago, Ill.

Strayed.

STRAYED—On Friday last, a four year old light brown Horse, ... A reward ... dollars will be paid for his return to GUSTAV SCHIL..., corner North avenue and Cherry st., near bridge.

For Sale.

[illegible]

To Rent.

[illegible]

Lost.

[illegible]

Found.

[illegible]

For Sale—Real Estate.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Farm—Wanted a Farm adapted to fruit and stock within 50 miles of Chicago, in a good neighborhood near some flourishing city or village, with improvements suitable for a gentleman's residence. Address, with full particulars, as soon as ... MACLAY & KEDZIE, No. 8 Walker's Building, Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a young man, a furnished room, in a private family, without board. West Side preferred. Address No. 1745 W... street.

WANTED—Ladies who wish dressmaking done in the best manner to call on Mrs. E. P. STEARNS, 121 East Madison street. Charges moderate and good fits guaranteed.

WANTED—Mechanics and manufacturers to call and see the Patent Lever Candlestick—the best in the world, self-adjusting, ... CARSON MANUFACTURING CO., ... Lake-st.

WANTED—A business partner, with $400 capital, in a central paying business. The present owner cannot give his time to it. Call at 104 Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A young man with $300 to $600 to take an interest in a business that is an exclusive monopoly, and will pay well. None need call without they can commence immediately. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

WANTED—To buy for cash, ... BELFIELD & CO., office No. 10 P. O. Block, opposite Post Office.

WANTED—A man to take an interest in the pleasantest and best paying business, well established, in the city, with only $150 capital required. This can be cleared every month. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A young lady is desirous to form the acquaintance of a lady near her own age who would like to room with her and share all the expenses. One that can come recommended will find this a pleasant little home. Address LYDIA THOMSON, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good Solicitor for a Home Fire Insurance Company at the office of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, No. 23 LaSalle st.

WANTED—Capable Solicitors for the New York Accidental Insurance Co. A liberal commission or salary will be paid to good men. Apply to ALFRED JAMES, Agent, 137 Randolph-st.

WANTED—An active business man, with a capital of $1,500, to purchase an half interest in the best paying office business in the city. FULLER & COOK, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 28.

WANTED—1,000 live men to sell a Patent Machine for grinding knives, shears, scissors, scythes, reaper knives and all kinds of edge tools. Sells rapidly everywhere, at all seasons of the year. It grinds on one or both sides at the same time. Don't get out of order or wear out. A blind man or child can use it. 100 Agents are now making from $10 to $20 per day. Sample machines sent with directions, retailing for $2.50, giving larger profits than any other money business. FULLER & COOK, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 28. Send two stamps for reply.

WANTED—In a Manufacturing Liquor and Wine House of old standing, an efficient Traveling Agent, one who is thoroughly conversant with the wholesale trade in all its branches, and can give the best references for ability and integrity. Address Lock Box 601, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Do you want $10 to $20 per day sure. If you do and have got a little capital to start with, we have a chance for you. We have got an article that every farmer and stock grower wants and has got to have, and it is a complete monopoly. Chances open in every town and county in every State. CARROLL & CO., Room 16, McCormick's Building.

WANTED—Everbody to know that they can get $10,000, $500, or one of 2,500 valuable prizes worth from $1.50 up to $10,000, to be drawn at the Mammoth Gift Concert, Smith & Nixon's Hall, Chicago, Feb. 28, 1866. Nine tickets for $5. S. H. NOBLE & CO., 134 South Clark street, Chicago. [See advertisement.]

WANTED—Houses and Lots—We have numerous applications for dwelling houses and lots on the cross streets between State st. and Michigan avenue, north of 12th st. As also for the same kinds of property in the North and West Divisions of the city. Persons having their property with us will have it liberally advertised, if desired, without charge, unless sales are effected. ... AYRES, Room 10, Crosby's Opera House.

WANTED—$1,500 to $2,000 for two or three years on good improved property in this city worth $6,000. Apply, within two days, to T. BURNHAM, No. 76 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A few genteel boarders in a private family within 15 minutes' walk of the Court House. Those that are willing to pay for first-class board and a pleasant home, and not in the habit of changing. Address, with name and place of business, P. O. Box 849.

WANTED—Honey! Honey! Honey!—At 9 cents per pound. Full directions for making sent promptly to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address J. P. DUFFY, Box 396, Chicago.

[illegible]

Boarding.

[illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

[illegible]

Matrimonial.

[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—For ... GLOBE SEWING MACHINE ... [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—New Books now ready. "The Great Campaigns of Grant and Sherman" ... [illegible] Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. ... W. LILLEY, Publisher, ... Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—General Agents in every Congressional District in the United States for "COPELAND'S COUNTRY LIFE," ... Horticulture, and Landscape Gardening. ... DINSMOOR & CO., Publishers, ... Boston.

WANTED—Agents—500 good agents wanted to make $5 to $10 per day. Only $1 to $5 capital required to begin the business. ... [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 Agents—... Sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear $15 daily in three hours' time. Address LA... REYMOND & CO., No. 29 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents—$150 ... per month to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price, $... will hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, stitch and embroider equal to a high price machine. Send for circular. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, O. Principal Office, 2 Custom House Place, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—For Holland's Life of Abraham Lincoln, the best and only reliable literary life written. This work has received the most flattering encomiums from the press all over the country. 150,000 sold in advance of publication. So great has been the demand that I have been obliged to withhold my advertisements ... to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Wonderful to sell. For everybody wants "THE MOST LAUGHABLE THING ON EARTH," ... WESTERN PUBLISHING AGENCY, ... Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$2,500 a year. A good chance to make money. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. ... LOUIS COPLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

WANTED—Agents—$175 a month, to sell the "UNIVERSAL" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, price $20. ... MANN & CO., P. O. Drawer 6374, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$150 a month to sell THE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. ... Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box ..., Chicago, ... Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—In a small private family by a young girl. ... Address "M. C.," Tribune office, or ... 437 W. Harrison-st.

WANTED—Situation—Two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other for second work, in some respectable family. ... Apply at ... street, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—As saleslady in a furnishing or ... store. Has had experience and can give good references. Address "E. A. P.," ...

WANTED—Situation—By a ... salesman in a dry goods, millinery or ... store, or as copyist or housekeeper, by a lady of considerable experience. ... "A C," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—In ... as porter by a young man ... the East. Good references given. Address ... Tribune office, Chicago.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

THE NEWS.

... Crawford, the Bagdad filibuster, ... from custody.

The Fenian Congress is in session in Pittsburgh ...

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned on ...

The Georgia Legislature have refused to ... a bill to punish horse stealing with ...

Details of an immense cotton swindle ... upon Illinois parties by a pretended Government ..., are exposed in our Cairo dispatch.

The French troops to be withdrawn from ... are to be replaced with one hundred thousand Austrians.

The order of Gen. Grant suppressing the ... for disloyalty has been revoked ... President.

The revenue from the late rebel states for ... to date is twenty-eight millions of ...

The Common Council last evening voted to ... the price of the lake tunnel contract 50 per cent. The original price being $315,139, the addition is $158,..., making the total $[illegible].

Knoxville, Ill., is reported to be in ... just now, because their Collector has decamped, carrying off with him $6,000 of the funds of the corporation.

Our Washington correspondent intimates, on the best authority, that a prominent member of the Cabinet will hand in his resignation to-day or to-morrow.

The Legislature of New Mexico has decided on a State Convention to frame a Constitution, which will be thereafter submitted to the people of the Territory.

Thursday, the 22d inst., will be observed by Congress in respect to the memory of the late Henry Winter Davis, and a memorial address will be pronounced by Senator Creswell of Maryland.

The *United Service Gazette*, of the 27th ult., ... that the 2d battalion of the 4th foot, and the ... of the ... are under orders for ... Both battalions are at present in garrison ...

In the Senate, yesterday, memorials were presented for an international copyright law and for a reduction of the tax on petroleum. Mr. Wilson presented a bill for disarming the military in the Southern States. An amendment to the representation bill was offered, giving the right of suffrage to all colored citizens enrolled in the army or who can read and write, and owning property to the value of $250. The President's veto message was received and consideration of it postponed till to-day. The remainder of the session was occupied by Mr. Yates in discussing the pending constitutional amendment.

President Johnson has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and has transmitted to the Senate a lengthy message setting forth his objections to its passage. This important measure was drawn by Senator Trumbull in the first instance, with deference to the supposed wishes of the President. It received the votes of all the Republican Senators except Mr. Cowan. If all, or nearly all, of those who voted for the bill hold to their former belief of its rightfulness, it may still become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Executive. The President is opposed to the bill in all its features, some of which he pronounces unconstitutional, others expensive, and others beyond the jurisdiction of Congress. The immediate admission of all the Southern members of Congress is urged.

In the House, the following bills were offered: To make eight hours a day's work of Government employees; repealing the act exempting Government bonds from State and Government tax; equalizing bounties; to improve the Sandusky harbor and river; giving bounty in lands to one hundred ... men; for the relief of persons from punishment, by State authority, for acts done under the authority of the United States; a bill that the loyal States have power to amend the Constitution; reducing the duty on printing paper; giving temporary barracks and encampments to benevolent institutions; authorizing the Keokuk ... Bridge Company to bridge the Mississippi; granting land to the Iowa & Missouri State Railroad; reimbursing the State of Missouri for money expended during the war; regulating ... freights by taxation; making additional grants of land, the alternate section, to aid in the construction of a railroad in Minnesota. Joint resolutions were offered and referred, to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit rebels from holding the offices of President, Senator or Congressman, or appointments under the President. The Committee on Elections, in the case of Washburne vs. ..., reported in favor of the former. The House de...

[illegible]

CONGRESS.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU BILL VETOED.

Veto Message of the President and his Objections to the Bill.

The President in Favor of the Immediate Admission of all Southern Congressmen.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

THE TENNESSEE QUESTION.

Action of the Reconstruction Committee.

Memorial Tribute to the Late Henry Winter Davis.

CABINET RESIGNATIONS IN PROSPECT.

A State Constitution Framed in New Mexico.

FROM EUROPE.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Message of the President Vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and his Objections to It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The President has sent the following Message to Congress:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate and has been passed by the two Houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes." I have, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure. I return the bill to the Senate, with my objections to its becoming a law.

I might call to mind in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I have, with Congress, the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom, and their property, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor. But the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

This bill proposes to establish by the authority of Congress military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would by its very nature apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound; and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion.

The source from which this military jurisdiction ... [illegible]

FROM THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

[illegible]

FROM DWIGHT.

[illegible]